CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-up Roadster with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-up Roadster with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 161 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th July ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA• ..	16,118
12th „ ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th „ ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th „ ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA • ..	10,911
10th „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
17th „ ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th „ ..	NALDERA • ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th „ ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st „ ..	DELTA	8,097
28th „ ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, OREA, ALDERA, KASHGAR } Through steamers from China Australia.

MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
13th „ ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
15th July ..	SICILIA ..		
17th „ ..	DEVANHA ..		
28th „ ..	NALDERA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..		
25th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..		
6th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th „ ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, .e. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 2-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memanwada Road, P. No. 9, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons,	Arrival,	Dep
Takacks Maru ..	B. Takiguchi	7 067	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	17 July	2[illegible] July
Ceylon Maru ..	[illegible]. Matsukura	4,905	17 July	30 July.
† Yotin Maru ..	.....	6,735	26 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	Y. Nirei....	6,037	2[illegible] July	12 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata...	..	16 Aug.	26 Aug.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs[illegible] carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362 Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.) ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc.	48,000,000 $00	£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000 $00	£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc....	27,200,000 $00	£6,038,400

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street. PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quclimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
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D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—	
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,24,250
..... Rs.	5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ..... December, 1921 ... Rs.	4,01,97,905
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs.	5,81,73,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount
Alleppey	Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Maslipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay Mandvi	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Nasik
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Harrison Rd,	Palacole (Sub-outsta-
Calcutta (Park Street)	tion to Coconada)
Calicut	Patna
Cawnpore	Peshawar
Chandpore (Pay Office	Poona
Chittagong	Poona City
Cocanada (Out-station	Quetta
Narsapur)	Rajahmandry
Cochin	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Coimbatore	Rangoon
Colombo	Rawalpindi
Cuddalore	Salem
Dacca	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay
Dhulia	Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khan-	Tuticorin
desh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpere	Vizagapatam
Karachi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL. Offg, Secretary and Treasurer Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LD,

18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT. 2ND FLOOR. BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office: 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PATRON

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, K.C.S.I.

CHAIRMAN:

Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because

No Company combines so many advantages:

It is a purely Indian Company.

Under expert and most efficient management.

It guarantees positive protection.

Cheapest Rates of Premium.

Premiums payable by small instalments.

Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.

Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.

It grants liberal loans.

For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

C11886

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 20, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 3509.

AUCTION SALE OF UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIK ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET OTHERWISE CALLED DOCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira. Amtoobai widow of Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and Ratanbai widow of the said Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira and daughter of Mulla Jafferji and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said Mortgagors as are dead under and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April 1908 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and also the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1915 and made between the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhai and the said Bai Rattonbai of the one part and Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 21st September 1916 and made between the said Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the first part the said Adamally Mulla Dawoodbhoy and Bai Ratonbai of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part. Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned valuable property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street otherwise called the Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 (one hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002, and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88-92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essoofally Samsoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Military Square Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchorddas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Abdulji Chhagan, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Valliji Moosaji, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of October, 1919, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, and also the undermentioned valued properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure situated at Kamatipura 2nd Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 47 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552, and New No. 10301, Old Survey No. 3130, and New Survey No. 5902 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shaikh Abba Shaikh Chand Gowlee, on or towards the West formerly by the house of Dawoobai Vanjaran but now by the property secondly described and on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 3rd Street and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1148 and Street No. 175.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura Street without the Fort or Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3553, and 3554, New Nos. 10302, 10303, Old Survey Nos. 3131 and 3132 and New Survey No. 5903 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1149 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East formerly by the vacant ground of Essabhai Kadibhoy Bora but now by the property firstly described, on or towards the West by the house of Savaji Dharmaji Satta and Karayen Dharmaji Satta on or towards the North by the 3rd Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1922.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

Copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents 1. P. flies 160 lbs, and walls tin bread circular, lamp old, bolts door of sorts, choppers of sorts, stoves, axespick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tin old, vices, locks, spoons, chairs, coir, basins, wagons of sorts, durries, barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamel ware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, implement Infy plates tart, pump, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, scales of sorts, wheels, boxes of sorts, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, doosootic old tanks, balances spring, helves of sorts, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, lathes of difference sizes, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE. Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1922.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

THE SHILOTR BANK LD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that the is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admited by the Trust Act. Over and above the yield on his funds, he also gets prompt service and polits treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.

Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For urther particulars apply to—

Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Girgaum Branch, Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A., Ph. D., The Shilotri Bank Building Fort, Bombay.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Engineering and Miscellaneous stores, Bolts and Nuts, Washers: Rivets C. I. and M. S. Scrap, Plates, Mixed Metal, Coach Screws, Copper pipes, Brass Valves and Cocks, steam Traps and Windlass, steam Launch, Davits, Derricks, Red Cross Wagons, Coir and Manilla Ropes, Centrifugal pump, Leather Stores, Aluminium Utensils: Brass Hooks, Eyes and Buttons, Copper Utensils, Workshop tools, Miscellaneous Electric Instrument Fittings, etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 10th July, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE AND CO., Auctioneers

Bombay, 10th July, 1922.

HOTELS.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic: "LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER [illegible]

MOTHER'S MESSAGE.

HAND-SPUN AND HAND-WOVEN NICE AND BEST KHADI.

Wear cheap, durable and national dress for Shudh Khaddar, wholesale and retail, terms moderate, from Rs. 10 in advance.

P.C.—Orders shall be attend to.

TILAK SHUDH KHADDAR BHANDAR, Bazar Shah Chiragh, Rawalpindi City.

B4373

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

PERSONS desirous of earning money in spare time need apply. Enclose stamp for reply to Box No. 8245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4278

WANTED for the Locmanya Rastriya Shala, Surat, qualified INSTRUCTORS in weaving, carpentary and commercial subjects. Apply to the SECRETARY RASTRIYA KELAVNI MANDAL, Surat, stating terms experience, etc.
A R13575

WANTED—Capable and Educated CHRISTIANS and INDIANS for outdoor work. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply personally to the BOMBAY DIRECTORY CO., 4, Green Street, Fort.
A R4256

WANTED for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, in the Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing Department, an ASSISTANT with good knowledge of practical plumbing. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
A C13656

WANTED—For a Spinning Mill in Rajputana, competent and well-experienced ERECTOR to undertake immediately erection work of Taylor Lang Mules and Howard and Bullough Ring Frames. Apply stating experience and lowest salary expected to Box No. 8228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4241

WANTED—SUGAR EXPERT for Uganda B. E. A. Africa on one year's agreement, pay £30 to 35 per mensem with second class passage to and from Bombay. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. Only those having thorough knowledge of manufacturing sugar and of machinery need apply. The selected candidate will be required to leave Bombay at the end of July. GORDHANDAS KALIDAS & CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R4222

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED

ESTATE MANAGEMENT including collection of Rents, etc., undertaken on commission, personal security, sound experience. Apply to Box No. 8234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4259

SITUATION WANTED—By Competent Metals and Hardware SALESMAN. Thorough experience of over twelve years. Capable of building new Business and managing Office work. Please write Box No. 8235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4260

MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION or SUPERINTENDENCE of big Import, Export or any Office, or Estates by a respectable gentleman, who has widely travelled and who has wide experience of same and able to control big staff. With knowledge of English, Japanese, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani languages and English and Gujarati accounts, correspondence, etc., on good remuneration and or commission. Best references. Apply stating work and remuneration to Box No. 8224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4229

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET in Hughes Road, SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor Firms, Offices and Shops. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT, (BOMBAY) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13624

NASIK, TO LET BUNGALOW, six bedrooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

TO SUB-LET—Decent office room at moderate rent at Bank Street, Fort. Apply Box No. 8233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4254

TO BE LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Pedhi at Jusab Peermahomed Building, Luhar Chawl. Apply sharp to Messrs. CHAMPAKLAL & CO. at the same place.
C R4275

TO LET—BLOCKS at Santa Cruz in Modi Lodge on Ghod-Bunder Road, five minutes' walk from the station. Rent Rs. 55 to 190. See N. J. MODI, 94 Medows Street, Fort.
C R4272

TO BE LET—SHOPS and ROOMS on the first, second and third floors of Javeri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, suitable for offices. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Mortgagee-in possession, 54, Esplanade Road above Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, 'Phone No. 2152.
C R4255

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and SHOPS in newly built Shaparia Mansion at Souter Street. Rents very moderate, only two blocks are left. Apply sharp to B. D. SHAPARIA, 553, Bhendy Bazar, Near Prince Building.
C R4255

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate, Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Self) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, complete with boiler, engine, electric dynamo, and other machines, in perfect working order. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, The Karachi Steam Laundry Company, KARACHI.
G R4257

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORCHIDS and LILIUMS, Choicest Species, Reliable Seeds, Gorgeous Butterflies. G. GHOSE AND CO., Town-End, DARJEELING.
GA C13594

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-10. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA C13652

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. z 13439

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Hayward's 2½in. double barrel SODA PUMP and FILLING MACHINE. TAJ MAHAL FACTORY, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
K R4249

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR ON HIRE—Owner, undergraduate and of respectable family drives himself—open to monthly engagement for pleasure or business trips at fixed hours. Apply Box No. 8238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4262

DOSE YOUR CAR, look SHABBY, SQUEEK, RATTLE. Give Mechanical Trouble, Then bring it to THOS. A. JAMES, Automobile Engineer, Jhosi House, Khamballa Road, Cumballa Hill, and you'll get it back as good as new.
JA R4251

SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

FOR SALE—A secondhand 5-seator DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CAR, thoroughly overhauled and in perfect running order at any reasonable price. Apply immediately to Mr. PHIROZE JEHANGIR, Master Mansion, Chowpatty, or to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., where it can be seen and tried.
Ja C13651

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITION—By a Graduate, who stood first in B.A. and first Law. Morn's or and Eve's or whole time correspond 'K' P. Box 2060. Bombay 2.
M R4242

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GIRGAUM WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4240

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—200 different, good, clean issues bearing allegorical, mythological and symbolical designs only, from Europe, Asia, Africa and America, Rs. 2/4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13658

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A Gold West-End Lever blue dial radium WRIST WATCH, inscribed at the back 'Presented to Dr. P. B. S. by the Kotri Association' with a gold chain, near Bori Bunder. Any one who returns it will be handsomely rewarded. SHIVDASANI H. B., 28, Elphinstone College Hostel.
PB R4279

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—300 investors of Rs. 500 to 1,000. Fair daily returns or money back. Apply Box No. 8244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4276

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KASHMIR GOODS.

DONEGAL TWEED Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds x 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 5 per tola. Hive collected lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Ladies silk embroidered leather hand bag Rs. 3-2-0 each, and Chapli (Sandal) with leather socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R4206

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order.
T R4189

FOR SALE—Golden opportunity to Wine Merchants and Auctioneers. Messrs. V. AUELSON & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants, desire to put in Auction or to sell their whole Port Wines stocks. Merchants and Auctioneers should send their men for inquiry with terms to:—VITHALSA BALUSA PAWAR, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R4261

FOR SALE.—LABORATORY ACCESSORIES including Working-tables Balances Condensors, Water-baths, Distilling-flask, Dessicator, Retorts, Spectrometre, Spectrograph, Thermometres, Hydrometres, Measure-cylinders, Pippettes, Burettes, Cupboards etc. Apply to Box No. 8239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4265

"MOTO IMPERVO" a waterproofing composition for Motor or Carriage Hoods. For particulars apply Sole Agents, J. D. JONES & CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R13646

BEFORE purchasing any Rebuilt or Second-hand typewriter, please write for our free bargain list. We have for sale about 200 Typewriters. Remington No. 10 Rs. 150; Underwood, bicolour backspacer Rs. Rs. 150; Oliver No. 5 Rs. 55 to 100; etc., etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or machines taken back. ROGERS & CO., (Typewriter Specialists) 28, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.
T R4190

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY ON A LONG LEASE.

VERY SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF and most COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS, situated in a central part of the City at Girgaum, suitable for big Newspaper Presses, Motor and Engineering workshops or other Industrial purposes or as extensive Warehouses for heavy Machinery, etc. Apply Box No. 8240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4267

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1922, Third Class Ordinary Fares will be charged by the Up and Down Bombay-Madras Express trains and not mail train fares.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.
C13596

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH
(Incorporated by an Act of Legislature).

NEW SESSION HAS BEGUN FROM THE 1ST JUNE, 1922.

THE UNIVERSITY holds its own Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc. Examinations. LL.B. Classes are held as usual.

Merit scholarships are awarded to students who have passed the Muslim University examinations of other Universities in the First Division. In the M.A. and M.Sc. scholarships are also awarded to the students who have passed the B.A., and B.Sc. Examinations in the lower divisions.

Students who cannot afford to pay all the fees and other expenses of the University are assisted with loans by Duty Society and other institutions. The University will close for the long vacation on 15th July, 1922, and will re-open on the 15th October, 1922. Admissions will be made before as well as after the vacation.

Copies of Prospectus giving detailed information can be had by applying to the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh.
C13572

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AHMEDABAD

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. To spiritualize the medical profession.
2. To Indianize the medical science.
3. To universalize primary medical education.
4. To unity and harmonize the conflicting medical system for the good of Humanity.
5. To regain India's lost position as the ancient medical teacher of the world.

A.—COLLEGE CLASSES.

Opened on 3rd July, 1922. Standard of admission study upto the Matriculation class. The course extends over 5 years, embracing the Ayurvedic, Allopathic (full L. C. P. and S. course) and the Unani systems in all their important branches. Admissions will be made only up to 25th July.

B.—DOCTORS' CLASSES.

Special 2 years' Ayurvedic course for those who have studied fully or in part, the Western system of Medicine.

C.—FREE BRAHMANIC CLASSES.

For poor Brahmin youths well-versed in Sanskrit but not knowing English.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Trips to mountains and jungles during holidays; efficient individual teaching with daily tests but without the worry of ruinous examinations; moral pathology; original research work; history of the world's medical systems, etc., etc. For the large prospectus, apply to

D. P. RAVAL,
M.A., M.R.A.S., L.C.P. & S.,
Principal
C13654

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1922, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st March, 1922.
2nd. To sanction declaration of Dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd. To sanction declaration of Dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash as Additional Director of the Company.
5th. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one appointed by Ordinary Shareholders, who retired.
6th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 20th July, 1922, to Monday, the 31st July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Per Pro. Hormasjee Sons & Co.,
PURSHOTAM JEEVANDAS.
Agents.

Bombay 29th June, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividends when declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company, on and after Tuesday the 1st August, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th day of July, 1922.

Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company change of address, if any, at once.
C13653

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for a 20 cwt. CUPALA will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 1st day of August, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch. Municipal Workshop, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Workshops,
Dated 7-7-22.
TA C13567

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st October, 1922 to 30th September, 1923, will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1922.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees Two and annas Eight per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Gondal, dated 8th July, 1922.
C13589

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, Ltd.

"WEXFORD HOUSE," KILPAUK, MADRAS.

Since the prospectus of the Company was issued in 1920 the Directors have resolved to abandon the project of establishing a Mill in or near Madras and have acquired an extensive and suitable site of 45 acres in Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari where the construction of the buildings and the installation of machinery are rapidly progressing both for the manufacture of Straw Paper and Paper Pulp from bamboo. The Directors consider that it is very expedient to convert Paper Pulp into finished paper and to add machinery for manufacturing Straw Boards. They are also of opinion, to make the Mill self-contained, that factory to manufacture the required chemicals should be opened. There is considerable demand for both kinds of chemicals required for the manufacture of paper, for industrial and other purpose at remunerative rates.

The Capital of the Company has therefore been raised from Ten to Thirty lakhs of rupees.

The New Capital of Twenty lakhs of rupees is divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and 50,000 shares of Rs.20 each.

Shares of Rs. 100 each—Rs. 25 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs.25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Shares of Rs. 20 each.—Rs. 10 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

For prospectus&c., apply to.—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
13487 "Wexford House", Kilpauk MADRAS.

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 8rd July, 1922.
A C13613

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our various customers that we remove our office to more commodious premises at 74 HOMJI STREET, near Elphinstone Circle, Fort from the 16th instant.

R. A. GOODSIR.
(Indo-Saxon Commercial Co.),
Sole Distributing Agent,
T. H. Khanna.
R4277
Telephone 3923.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WANTED—(i) A PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS for the current session—July to April. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications;
(ii) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS, salary Rs. 150-15-300;
(iii) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, salary Rs. 150-15-300.

The applicant under (iii) should be able to teach the Theory of Function of a Real Variable.

APPLY IMMEDIATELY to the PRO-VICE CHANCELLOR.
C13640

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1921.

S. MEYERS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MORARJI GOKULDAS, (2) GOKULDAS DAMODAR, (3) PURSHOTAM RATANSEY, (4) VASSANJI PURSHOTAM and (5) LUXMAN LALCHAND ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of October 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of July 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

ALL that piece of parcel of Government land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31902 Sq. Yds., or thereabouts (portion of it being submerged land) with the buildings standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 503, New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1/1547 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4693(1), 4694(2), 4695, 4696, Street Nos. 24, 24A, 25 and 26 and bounded, on the North by the Sea Shore on the East partly by the Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nullah or passage on the South by the property of Muncherji P. Contractor and on the West by the Sea Shore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.

R. B. PATEL,
Commissioner.
C13568

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLA ABDUL RAHIMAN has contracted to sell our client AMINABAI, widow of Shaik Cassum, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Temker Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1184, New No. 3349, Old Survey No. 2/2330 and New Survey No. 3784 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 121, Street No. 111—113 and containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Temker Street on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Bari Alibux and on or towards the South by the property of Zulekhabai.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1922.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13650

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai INDIRABAI, wife of Krishnarao N. Malpekar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, housewife, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KRISHNARAO NARAYAN MALPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Anasuyabai and others, minor children of the deceased, and limited to the period of minority of one of them, appointed by the Judge's Order duly filed herein ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of June, 1922.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C13655

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupashandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12:—"The perusal THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity, methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

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on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

E EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
THE CRISIS"

E EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
after a most successful tour
IN
VELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF
IENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
INTRODUCING
TAL GAZING EXTRAORDINARY
ADDIE LEIGH
s Popular Musical Comedy Star
IN
S IS from her Extensive Repertoire.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NITA STEWART
IN
E FIGHTING SHEPERDESS"

July 22nd "THE KID"
July 22nd "THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"

HE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
he Celebrated French Detective
NICK WINTER
in
atest and Sensational Mystery Play
Drama of the Alhambra."
THIS WEEK
THE LAST 4 PARTS.

PROVED !!!
cidedly the best and most magnificent
acle ever placed on the screen
RATNAVALI
OR
E SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
ted from the immortal story of Shri
Harsha, the Poet King of Kashmir.
Produced by Star Films Ld.
ON'T WORRY ! If you have missed
e it during the first week
ERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU !
any time during this second week.
Cinema Majestic
either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30.

THE "STAR"
presents
NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SUPERB "GERMAN" PICTURE
he Mysteries of the Circus Barre"
Most sensational screen story of circus life—Fine Artistic Feats
utiful German "Butterfly" Dances
uperb Staging—Settings—etc. etc.
Mind ! It is GERMAN !
ss it, and you will miss something
did !
Times and Rates as usual.
NEXT WEEK !
ur Serial Sensation of the Season
The Evil Eye"
swift moving serial of countless sur-
s and something smart, besides !!!
ait and Watch???
STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

SHIRTS GLAZED
at Two Annas each.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
ANN LITTLE
QUEEN OF SERIALS

IN
"THE BLUE FOX"
ARROW BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.
THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF THE YEAR
THRILLS MYSTERY SURPRISES SUSPENSE.
TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
I. A MESSAGE OF HATE
II. A MENACE FROM THE SKIES
III. A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER
PATHE PICTORIAL and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY
Globe Cinema
Taxis supplied upon request being made at Box office, prior to Performance.

WEST-END CINEMA
One more delicious superb Photodrama —A Charming Metro Production in 6 Reels
"Some Bride"
Starring the hilarious and vivacious E chantress of the Screen
Viola Dana
and the handsome Hero of "Diamond from the Skies" Serial fame
IRVING CUMMINGS.
The acting is superb the settings are super-excellent. Fun and Frolic run throughout the Photoplay.
The Universal International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy "The Chums" in the Programme.
To-night 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL
The last chance for the patrons to see the most powerful story of Romance for one week only.
THE RAJA BHARTRAHARI
In 7 Powerful Reels.
Produced by : NATIONAL FILM Co.
Directed & Photographed by : PATANKER
Written by : M. G. DAVE.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p.m.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY
on
Wednesday 12th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Saturday 15th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 16th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 65
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 80
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 66
(As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	22 10
closing time.) — Mar.	21 98
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	22 21
— Jan.	21 68

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 8th.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	22 45
	Dec	22 25
	Jan	21 97
	Mar	21 83

London, July 8th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	361/4 Steady

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	13 28
August	13 12
September	12 97
Oct.	12 84
November	12 68
December	12 56
January	12 45
February	12 36
March	12 27
April	12 20
May	12 13
June	12 07

Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18 90
Aug.	19 00
Sept.	19 10
Oct.	19 20
Nov.	19 25
Dec.	19 30
Jan.	19 35
Feb.	19 45
Mar.	19 55

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night another great success was scored at the opening performance of the return visit of the Chefalo-Palermo Company. Chefalo introduced some of the favourite tricks and illusions of his previous visit. These are just as mystifying as when seen for the first time, in fact they are sometimes more bewildering. The Magic Crystal Gazing Act greatly attracted the audience. By the aid of the Crystal Chefalo read and answered many questions put to him, his ready wit and jovial manner keeping all highly amused and interested. Miss Palermo maintained her claim to be the leading lady magician of the world. One of the features of her show is the lightning rapidity with which this charming lady changes her many gorgeous costumes. Bombay's favourite musical-comedy actress, Miss Addie Leigh, was accorded a very rousing reception, and sang four songs in her own inimitable way. Her old English character song "The Story of the Cameo" was the gem of the evening. Miss Leigh has been absent from Bombay for some considerable time, and it is a treat to welcome her back to the Excelsior once again. The excellent dancing of Chefalo, Miss Palermo and Miss Dot Faye brought a very enjoyable evening to a close. The company will be appearing at this theatre nightly during the week, and the programme of magic, song and dance provides enough variety to make all patrons appreciate every item, and should on no account be missed.

BABY'S DELIGHT
Jhu Jhu Rest Swing
Was designed on the occasion of H. E. Lady Chelmsford's Maternity & Infant's Welfare exhibition (1920) at Delhi. The eminent Lady Doctors & Experts in charge of the exhibition appreciated it very much and gave the Jhu-Jhu wide publicity in the subsequent exhibitions at Calcutta and Bombay Since then it has been appreciated by eminent Doctors and the nobility in general all over India, Burma and Mesopotamia. The Jhu-Jhu ensures Baby's Health, comfort, pleasure and safety and saves mother's worry, time and trouble. Falling impossible. Tested up to 100 lbs. Folds flat. Weight 1 1/2 lb.
Supplied in two models:— De Lux Rs. 6 Standard Rs. 3/12 Postage & packing/12/-
Testimonials:—(*Numerous on the record*) (1) Dr. CLUFFE late of Woodlands Hotel has recommended one of your safety Swings for Baby. Will you please send one V.P.P. & and much oblige(Sd)F. Bodycot (Mussoorie.)
3. Kindly send to the above address two Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I already got one from you the other day and am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan I. M. S. 7-1. G. H, Dera Ismail Khan
Sole Distributors:—K. & KEYS Co, No. 3, Faiz Bazar, DELHI.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	328
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	78
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1415
" Contributary	125		"		370
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	121
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" ss. 10		17/4
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	"	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	"	"	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		" "	15%	£ 28
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	? 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	119
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	805
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	89 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	68
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhara Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	73
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	388
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	58

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	10/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	290
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	285
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1500
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-0-4	33/3

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2780
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	87/8 xd
Birla mills	100	100	Apl-Sept	6	91/4
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1260
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1522/8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1080 xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	78
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	898
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5080
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	3440
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	265 xd
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	637/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1835
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1845
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apa.	200	1260
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	ss.8	8
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	80	550
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	187/8
Fasulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1390 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	240
Gokak	100	100	"	30	238/12
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	230
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	727/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	485
Kastoorchand	500	500	Julp-Dec.	50	1050
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	629
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	18
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	3355
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	8725
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	260
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	515 xd
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	880
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4850
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	330
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6950
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	922/8
New City	100	100	"	60	722
Paban	250	250	"	99	890
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1277 8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	955
Premier	100	100	May	"	170
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	280
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	305
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/7
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	362/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	20,000n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	930
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2600
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1220
Swadeshi	500	500	Apl-Oct.	300	5170
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1175 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apl-Oct.	200	2515

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	49	840
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	62	"	"	126/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	527/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	555
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	160 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.as 5.		9 xd
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		237/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	99
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	21/4
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	62	660
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	58/12
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	262/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	61/4
M. Ded	400	400	"	8	172
Tata Oil.	100	100	"	8	58 10
Wheeler Co.	22	60	June	8	13

THE
Shri Krishna Stores'
SALE
IS NOW IN FULL SWING

CALENDARS!
Original Designs Large Variety of the most attractive pictures.
Call for our, representative, or
Come and see the Calendars. We'll help you select the most appropriate design for your business.
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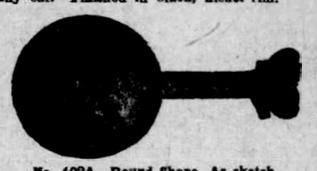
We have only
TWO BRAND NEW
OVERLAND 4
Left in stock, which we offer at tempting price.
Buy To-day
TO-MORROW WILL BE
Too Late
INDIAN AUTOMOBILE Co.
310 LAMINGTON RD. OFF JACOB CIRCLE

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. . KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India.)

MOTOR MIRRORS
Finest Quality—Practical Designs
These "AUTOSCOPES" eliminate the danger of collision by showing the road behind. They are made from the finest plate mirror, bevelled, with adjustable brackets, which permit of the adjustment of the mirror to any desired angle.
The shells are of solid brass. The arms are made from pressed steel. They are beautiful in design, handsomely finished and are most useful as well as ornamental to any car. Finished in black, nickel rim.

No. 102A. Round Shape. As sketch.
6 ins. dia. Bevelled Plate Glass, Black and Nickel.
Rs. 14-8 each.

No. 98A. Oval Shape. As sketch.
4 by 6 ins. Bevelled Plate Glass, Black and Nickel.
Rs. 14-8 each.
A *GOOD MIRROR IS A BEST INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.*
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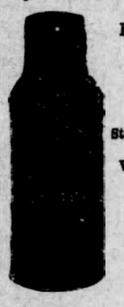
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Either ICY Cold
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Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.
PRICES DEFY COMPETITION
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FIRE
MARINE
ACCIDENT
AND OTHER
RISKS
The Empire
Head Office
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, General Meeting at 6 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Annual General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 6 p.m.
Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 11.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 5 p.m.
14th anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 p.m., Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah to preside.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Khaiwar Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DABHOLKAR—Bai Rakhmabai, beloved wife of Mr. Dinanath Raghunath, Partner, Dewoolkar Bros., died of Dropsy on July 8th, aged 42, at New Bhatwady, Girgaum, Bombay. Deeply mourned by husband, son, and a large circle of friends and relatives.

O. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June 1922, 775 patients were treated in Damodar Thackersey Moolji Charitable Dispensary, Ripon Road, of which 565 were males and 210 were females, including children and their daily average was 85 to 100.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 10th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court until they see a notice in the daily papers requiring their attendance. They are requested to watch the papers daily.

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Goolam Hoossin V. Patel the total attendance for the month of June was 3136 out of which 638 were males 1129 were females and 1369 were children.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The 9th Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., was held on Sunday, the 25th June, in the Servants of India Society's Home under the presidentship of Mr. B. A. Vaidya, when a new Managing Committee for the year 1922-23 was appointed and a dividend at 6¼ per cent was declared. Members are requested to receive their dividends at the Society's Office any day between 8 and 10 p.m., except Sundays and holidays, before the close of the year.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June, 1922, including the sum of Rs. 1,35,057-5-6, brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 86,946-14-7. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs 1,85,000 has been set aside as provision for Income Tax, Super Tax, etc. The balance now available is Rs. 8,81,946-14-7, which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

To pay an ad-interim dividend at 14 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for the half-year ending 30th June, 1922, Rs. 3,50,000; to carry forward to next half-year's a/c., Rs. 5,31,946-14-7; Total Rs. 8,81,946-14-7.

"THE DADA OF JAINS."

On the 5th instant the Ekadashi day of the Hindus, the Jayanti of the Dada, the great Mahatma of the Jain community who flourished years ago and who by his spiritual powers is reported to have worked wonders among the people of his time was celebrated by a public meeting held at Lall Baug, Bhuleshwar. The head priest of the Jainas Muni Buddhisagarji who presided delivered a lengthy speech on some of the current problems of the day as affecting the Jain community and principally dwelt on the virtues of the great Mahatma Dada of the Jainas as applicable to-day to Hindu society.

THE KARNATAK AMATEURS.

Last Tuesday night the Karnatak Amateurs made their maiden attempt to appear before the footlights at the Baliwala Theatre in Foras Road. The Karnatak Amateurs is a newly started theatrical club by some Canarese stage-struck youngmen and they decided to make their first appearance before the public in the interests of the Clerks' Union. It was a marvel that in spite of the heavy and continuous downpour outside there was a full house. The play staged was the melodrama called Satyavijaya. There was good Canarese music throughout, and though the acting was decidedly amateurish, and the making up not comme il faut for a first attempt it was creditable. Mr. Kobarbai as Satyavijaya was praiseworthy but what tickled the fancy of the audience most were the antics of Mr. Karnad as a Moplah boatman. He made the house laugh heartily at his mimicry of Moplah mannerisms.

This initial effort of the Karnatak Amateurs has benefited the Clerk's Union to the extent of a few hundred Rupees. In conclusion we commend the Amateurs to persist, and by hard work and study to raise their favourite art to a height of perfection unknown among dilettantes.

It is understood that his Excellency the Viceroy will open the Legislative Assembly in state on the 5th September.

H. E. Sir William Marris, Governor of Assam, will pay a visit to the Viceroy about the 4th August.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of Mohamadans was held on the 3rd instant, at Nagpada to protest against the proposed motion of Mr. Halai to be brought before the Corporation for the prohibition of the slaughter of cows in Bombay, when the following resolution was passed:—

That this public meeting of the Mohamadans of Nagpada convened under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Hamifia (Nagpada) desire to submit to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay their strong protest and resentment against the motion which is proposed to be brought forward before the Corporation by Mr. Wasanji. T. Halai to the effect that the slaughter of cows be prohibited in the city of Bombay, for the following among other grounds.

(a) It is an attempt to interfere in the religious tenets of Islam and other religions of this country in as much as it tries to compel the Muhammadans and others by force of law to regard as illegal what is regarded by them as lawful under religion.

(b) It is a delusion to allege that the proposed measure will increase the output of milk and agricultural cattle as almost all the cattle that are slaughtered at present at the Bandra Slaughter House and in the city of Bombay are past their utility as milk supplying or agricultural cattle.

(c) The proposed measure is unjustifiable on economic grounds on which an attempt is being made to support the same as the principle of economics require in the interest of the country that useless animals should be destroyed as soon as possible.

(d) The hollowness of the proposed measure is fully exposed by the learned discussions of the subject in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, from which it is clear that the measure is absolutely unjustifiable on economic grounds. The proper step to be taken in the matter should be to remove the economic causes which render it desirable to slaughter dry cows which can conceive and be useful afterwards in supplying milk. This can be done by establishing pastures and cattle farms within easy reach of the city, where such animals can be cheaply maintained till they are again in a position to give milk.

(e) The proposed measure can not be carried out under the provisions of the city of Bombay Municipal Act. If the Corporation is so ill-advised as to resolve upon carrying out the measure, steps will be taken in the court to declare the resolution invalid.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major J. G. B. Shand I. M. S. proceeds for service under Madras Government in Jail Department. The four months' leave of Sir Malcolm Hailey, Finance Member, has been extended by five days.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Gul Mohamad Khan is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Znob. Lieut. Colonel H. Stewart is appointed Political Agent Dir Swat and Chitral. Major A. N. Dickson will hold charge of Agency Surgeon, Wana, in addition to his duties in Dera Ismail Khan. Lieut. L. A. Harris and Captain R. R. Burnet have been appointed Wing Commander and Adjutant of Znob Levy Corps respectively.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. A. Sundaram is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, Lieut. Colonel G. W. Ross has been appointed Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Mr. T. H. Pruee is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Central Provinces. The Asssistant Accountants Officers attached to Currency Offices will in future be designated as Assistant Currency Officers.

Commerce Department:—Mr. B. C. Kraal will act as Assistant Customs Collector at Rangoon.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur H. K. Raha succeeds Mr. A. W. Lane Ryan (retired) as Postmaster General.

Revenue and Agriculture Department:—Major L. C. Thuillier officiates as Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey, vice Colonel Cowie on leave. Mr. P. V. Isaac is appointed Second Entomlogist, Pussa.

Education Department;—Sir Henry Sharp, Education Member, is granted leave for two years and four months. Lieut. Colonel W. J. Collinson I. M. S. is temporarily appointed under Assam Government. Captain L. A. P. Anderson is appointed Assistant Director General, Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Army Department:—Colonel J. G. Edwards, Lieut. Colonel V. A. S. Keighley and Major W. P. Hammond retire from Army Service. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras is appointed Honorary Colonel of Nilgiri Malabar Battalion and Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, is appointed Honorary Colonel of Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Marine Department:—Following have been appointed Engineer Commander in Royal Indian Marine:—A. H. Baker, G. H. Hindman and W. H. Waters.

Legislative Department:—Mr. J. F. Bryant (Madras) has resigned his seat as Member Legislative Assembly. The syllabous for the next competitive examination for Indian Civil Service is published.

Major L. M. Kent, Executive Engineer, Northwestern Railway, officiates as Deputy Chief Engineer of that railway during Mr. Green's absence on leave for six weeks. Mr. H. L. Cole, Secretary Railway Board, has been placed on special duty under the Board.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar left last night for Jubbulpore to join Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, July 8.

Further particulars of the fight on the 17th June on the borders of the Bannu and Mianwali districts between a party of police and a raiding gang emphasise the very gallant conduct of the former. They were a party of eight only, commanded by a senior constable and formed a detachment of a larger party from the Bannu district, which was searching the Maidangi range of hills for outlaws known to be hiding there. This detached party was ambushed in a defile by the raiding gang and had two of its number killed and its leader severely wounded, almost at the first volley. The remaining constables opened fire on their attackers at once, though without cover of any sort. They withdrew one by one to some water holes, about 100 yards away which afforded partial cover, and from this position kept their opponents at bay for three hours. Finally when ammunition was nearly exhausted, the raiders fearing the arrival of other parties of police and villagers, drew off, enabling the police to receive the bidies, arms and equipment of their dead comrades and carry their wounded leader to the hospital at Isa Khel, where he died next day.

DIFFICULTIES OF POLICE.

This incident illustrates the difficulties met with by police and other forces at the risposal of the civil administration in their unending struggle to afford protection to the villages of the Frontier districts. The elusiveness of raiding-gangs, their habit of appearing where least expected, and the ever present danger of ambush are well known to the troops operating in Waziristan. The long tale of sniping incidents, ambushes and attacks on convoys which even the present occupation of Mahsud country has not terminated, shows that the even regular troops, with all their specialised training are not yet able to overawe the raider or prevent him from carrying out his long established vocation. The chances of success for the raiders are greatly enhanced when they descend to the plains after passing unmolested through the area in military occupation. There they have only to fear the opposition of partially armed villagers in the first instance, and pursuit later with every advantage on the side of the pursued by such forces of villagers, police and constabulary, as can be hurriedly mobilised. This is the explanation of the insecurity of the Dera Ismail Khan district, which is not likely wholly to be overcome till the tribes of Waziristan have settled down.

CASES OF DACOITY.

The last few weeks have seen a regrettable number of serious cases of dacoity and kidnapping in this district, in which both Hindus and Mahomedans have been the suffers. In one case in which two Hindus were killed and three carried off as captives, certain motives of private revenge lead to suspicion of complicity on the part of local residents and in this connection several arrests have been made. In another case three Hindus and three Mahomedans were seized and carried off by a circuitous route. In the course of the elaborate efforts made to cut off this gang a single police constable, accompained by some *faquirs* from Sheikh Budirs, encountered the raiders and pluckily attacked them but was unable to achieve much as his party were armed with muzzle-loading guns only. Additional forces of police and constabulary are now being drafted into the Dera Ismail Khan district, and all possible steps are being taken to confine raiding gangs to their own country or to add the risks they run if they emerge therefrom. Complete success can hardly be hoped for so long as recalcitrant sections of Wazirs and Mahsuds defy our military occupation of their country. Nevertheless, the practical immunity from raiding, which other frontier districts now enjoy as a result of the energetic measures of the past year, give grounds for hope that even the more difficult situation in D. I. Khan may yield to an intensive application of the same treatment.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT ALLAHABAD,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The following witnesses have been examined so far by the Civil Disobedience Committee:—Mr. Rajbahadur, President, District Congress Committee, Etawah; Mr. Syed Yamin, Ghazipur; Mr. Alauddin, Gorakhpur; Prof. Kriplani, Benares; Messrs. Bishambhar Nath and Sami Uddin, Sitapur, and Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mirzapur.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ASSAM,

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, July 7.

At the next session of the Assam Legislative Council a bill will be introduced providing for free compulsory primary education for boys in the province. It provides that compulsion may be introduced with the consent of the Assam Government after local authorities have passed resolutions calling for its introduction in their areas.

The following changes in the personnel of certain appointments at Kabul are notified:—The two senior assistants in the Afghan Foreign Office are now Faiz Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Sadiq Khan. The post of Afghan Minister at Berlin will shortly be filled by Ghulam Sadiq Khan. Muhmud Sami Jan has been appointed Kotwal of Kabul.

It is stated that during his forthcoming visit to Bareilly His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler will personally sympathise with the police constables and families of those who were victims of the recent dastardly shooting.—(A. P.)

THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTER.

HIS TRIBUTE TO INDIANS' HOSPITALITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Mr. Hippolyte Martinet, the American Globe-trotter is leaving Calcutta to-day for Burma. From Rangoon he goes to Shanghai and Hongkong and from there to Japan. From Yakohama he would take boat for America. Yesterday he visited "Amrita Bazar Patrika" office and delivered a public lecture at the College Square. Leaving Seattle, his native place on 14th April, 1920, he came on foot to New York and then took steamer for Southampton. From there he went to Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Albania and Greece and then by steamer to Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia. He came to Bombay by steamer. From Bombay he came to Nagpur by cart road and from Nagpur to Calcutta by railway track. Throughout his journey he had not used umbrella or shoes. Concluding his speech Mr. Martinet said: "Of all peoples the Albanians are the most hospitable in Europe and the Indians are the most hostitable in the whole world.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR'S ALLOTMENT OF TIME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

When the Bengal Legislative Council reassembled to-day, objection was taken by Mr. Fazlul Huq to the allotment of time made by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of several demands of local Government for grants that are to be made at the meetings of the Council. The Maharajah of Burdwan questioned the propriety of such a discussion, while an official member pointed out that such a question was not before the house. The ruling from the chair was that Mr. Huq could not make any reflections on His Excellency the Governor. In accepting the ruling Mr. Huq made a spirited protest that he had been gagged. The object which His Excellency the Governor had in view in fixing the time limit for discussion of various demands was largely frustrated by members who had a motion calling for division when it was announced that their motions had been lost. Supplementary budget was then discussed. There were 27 items of demands for grants totalling 34 lakhs and 334 motions.

MR. POLAK AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 8.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak was on a short visit to Lucknow on Thursday. A fairly large gathering of prominent Indian gentlemen attended a party given by Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar-at-Law, and President of Lucknow liberal League, to meet Mr. Polak. Speeches were made by Messrs. Polak and Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru in connection with the position of Indians abroad.

FIRE IN WOOD DEPOTS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

A fire broke out last night at Mylapore and as many as ten firewood depots were completely gutted, involving a loss of about four to five thousand rupees. The cause of the fire is not known. Fire was put out with the aid of the fire brigade and divisional police with difficulty. There was also a fire on Thursday night at Kosaper, near Mylapore, inhabited by Adidravidas and about twenty thatched huts were completely burnt down. The cause is supposed to be that a spark from an over in one of the huts fell on the roof.

TRAIN DERAILMENT NEAR SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Secunderabad, wires:—An engine, a horsebox, two parcel vans and a brakevan of 4 Down Passenger was derailed at Hussain Sagar Junction, two and a half miles from Secunderabad, at 7-45 a.m. on the 8th instant. No passengers or staff were injured. Through running is expected to be resumed in 24 hours. In the meantime transhipment is being carried out.

BURMESE POLITICS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 7.

Movement for reversal of policy of the General Council of Burmese Associations of boycotting district councils continues, and there is distinct evidence of a growing desire to enter the reformed Legislative Council.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 8.

Preparations for holding the ninth session of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference are nearly complete under the direction of Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan, Barrister, General Secretary. It will be held under the presidency of Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla on the 23rd and 24th July and Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroor Jaffer will give an At Home on the 24th July to meet the delegates, and it is expected that H. E. the Governor will grace the occasion with his presence. Several delegates and many members of the Bombay Legislative Council are expected to attend.

WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT.

MLLE LENGLEN RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 8.

The World's Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Wimbledon before huge attendance including their Majesties. The weather was showery. Mlle. Lenglen retained the championship beating the American Mrs. Mallory 6—2, 6—0 in the final. The appearance of both ladies evoked most enthusiastic applause. It was a magnificent game but at the outset it was obvious that Mrs. Mallory had little chance and the champion dominated the game. A striking feature was her wonderful volleying and miraculous recoveries. The second set was the most brilliant. The American was outpaced and out manoeuvered by Mlle Lenglen's beautiful forehand drives and strong backhand returns. It was probably the easiest final Mlle Lenglen has ever had.

PATTERSON'S VICTORY.

In the men's semi-final Patterson beat Anderson by 6—1, 3—6, 7—9, 6—1, 6—3. It was a disappointing game. Both relied on the terrific pace of service for scoring. Patterson, although frequently serving double faults was vastly superior, Anderson rarely ever reaching his whirling deliveries.

HENLEY REGATTA.

DIAMOND SCULLS WON BY WALTER HOVER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 8.

Henley.—After wretched weather during the first three days of the Regatta it has somewhat improved to-day for the finals. In the Grand Challenge Race Leander beat Thames by a length in 7 minutes 36 seconds. For the Stewards Cup Eton and King's beat the Grasshopper Club and Switzerland easily in 7 minutes 25 seconds. The Diamond Sculls were won by Walter Hover of America who easily beat Jack Beresford (Thames) in 9 minutes 35 second. The ladies' plate was won by Brasenose College Oxford who beat Magdalen College, Oxford, by a length in 7 minutes 47 seconds. For the Thames Cup Worcester College, Oxford, beat Clare College, Cambridge, by two feet in seven minutes 57 seconds. Magdalen College, Oxford won the Silver Goblets beating Thames Rowing Club by a length and three-quarters in minutes 19 seconds. In the Wyfold Cup Thames beat Kingston by two lengths and a half in 9 minutes 6 second and in the Visitors Cup Third Trinity, Cambridge beat Lincoln College, Oxford easily in minutes 28 seconds.

FINAL OF INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 8.

The final of the inter-regimental polo cup was played at Hurlingham and the 17th Lancers beat 15th Hussars 8—5.

A CORRECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 8.

The following correction has been sent by Reuter:—"Owing to the rain no cricket matches could be completed, but Leicester, Yorkshire and Sussex beat Warwickshire, Derbyshire and Lancashire respectively on the first innings.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A. (2) BEAT CUSTOMS (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed on Saturday on the Cooperage ground. The participants in the day's match were Y. M. C. A. and Customs. A good day's game was anticipated and consequently a fairly large crowd had assembled to witness the match. But despite the heightened expectations of the spectators the play resulted by the clashing of these two teams a very tame affair. The pace throughout was very slow and there was very little exhilaration in the game. The Y. M. C. A. enjoyed just that margin of superiority which enabled them to emerge victors from the fray by a verdict of two goals to nil.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. Fortunately there was no rain and play proceeded under ideal conditions. The Y. M. C. A. resorted to aggressive operations from the very start. The Customs defence was taken by surprise and before the game was ten minutes old Hogan, the Y. M. C. A. right in, scored the first goal for his side. The Y. M. C. A. did not slacken pressure after this initial success and the next ten minutes saw their forward pack in full cry and worrying the Customs' defence. As a result of a corner kick Abbott scored a second goal. Play after the bagging of these two goals was of an absolutely colourless description. Both sides played a dull passive game unredeemed by any good passing bouts. The Y. M. C. A. goalkeeper played a very decent game and saved a couple of difficult shots. The Y. M. C. A. defence also acquitted themselves creditably. The Customs men gave a sorry display. The score at the end was:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
Customs ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal: Rees; Backs: Constable and Dare; Halves: Rodgers, V. Kelly and C. Kelly; Forwards: Niblett, Hogan, Abbott, Martin and Brown.

Customs.—Goal: H. S. Lynn; Backs: Potts and Gaitely; Halves: Morris, Giles and Clarke; Forwards: Cheaves, Walker, Singlehurst and D. Lynn.

Referee.—J. Baker.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

INTERVIEWED IN BIJAPUR JA

KHILAFAT FUNDS ACCOU

Mr. H. M. Hayat who visited Mau Mahomad Ali at the Bijapur jail gav following account of the interview to presentative of "The Chronicle."

Mr. Hayat said:—I was granted pe sion to see the Maulana Saheb by the authorities on the 30th of the last mo Strict injunctions were issued that conversation was to be confined to subject of the expenditure of the fund the First Khilafat Delegation. You remember the strictures passed against use of the money by the Home Membe the Government of India, Sir William cent. The Maulana was the Presiden the Khilafat Delegation, while I had privilege to act as its Secretary.

The Maulana Saheb was brought in office-room where, besides myself, were sent the Superintendent of Jail, the J and a Government reporter who was pected to take verbatim notes of our versation. The Maulana was dresse long and loose trousers and a long k His hairs were properly clipped and combed. He appeared to me a bit thi than when I left him at Karachi. But I say that he has lost none of the exube cheerfulness and warmth of spirits. A customary embracing and kissing I sub ted to him the account sheets I had ready with me, and our conversation t ed on that subject. After an hour's cussion the jail authorities suggested I could leave the accounts paper with Maulana for his leisurely inspection that, if necessary, I should be granted other interview. On the 2nd instant, ever, when I requested the Superinten to find out if the papers were ready when he would be pleased to permit m see the Maulana Saheb, I was told th second interview could be granted. a puzzle to me why this should have done; for our conversation was cut on a distinct understanding that I see him again. Perhaps the Maulana self thought that a second interview not necessary and that the copious he had attached were enough to mat ters entirely clear. I was, also, told if further instructions were necess could ask for them in writing.

Referring to the subject of account Hayat expressed his satisfaction that are bound to convince the most fasti critic of the Khilafat Funds. "The lana Saheb", he said, "has laid dow 30 closely written foolscap papers all he has got to say on the items of exp ture and instructions filling up about pages which are calculated to remove doubts on the subject."

Laying in the hands of our repres tive a file of papers stringed together Hayat continued: "I had certain di ties left even after all that the Mau had said and written. I wrote to hi further enlightenment which brough one more batch of 20 papers. Now i mains for us to examine the accoun the light of the Maulana's instruct We are going to publish them before end of this month in detail and as Maulana himself expressed "so as to litate the fullest scrutiny. We cou and should, therefore, prepare thing such a way as to make them clear to greatest duffer."

Pointing to our representative ce observations made by the Maulana, Hayat said that the learned Maulana made a dry subject like the accounts of interest by a sprinkling of humou touches and witty remarks. He ended topic, saying "I have not the slig doubt they would satisfy the most cr auditor including Sir William Vince Mr. Hayat understands that Ma Mahomad Ali is at present engage writing (1) Life of the Prophet an Commonwealth of Islam. He has got cient religious books for reference.

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KATHIAWAD & ITS PROBLEMS

PROTEST AGAINST EXECUTIVE TYRANNY

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS DEMANDED

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

The Special Sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference was held at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday noon, Mr. Faiz B. Tyahji, Bar-at-Law, presiding. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity by Delegates, visitors, and ladies, who throughout the proceedings manifested keen interest in the deliberations. There were about 800 Delegates and representatives from different provinces of Kathiawad which included Hindus, Bohras and Moslems, prominent among whom were the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Messrs. M. R. Metha, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee, N. B. Vibhakar, H. P. Thackersey, Sheth Revashanker Zaveri, Messrs. J. K. Metha, Parekh, Dave and others.

Messages of sympathy included those from Mr. A. V. Thakkar. Mr. Pickthall, Mr. Brelvi, and others.

A photo in artistic colours of Mahatma Gandhi was placed on the platform where were also seated several ladies including Mr. Tyebji's family.

At 12-20 p.m. Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jay" rose to welcome the Delegates.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address Mr. Trivedi narrated three main causes of their holding the Kathiawar Political Conference in Bombay. The first was that many leading men of Bombay who in the past contributed (and a few others who, at the present time did so even now) their quota in building up Bombay were Kathiawadi's. The second reason was that, politically Bombay is the premier city of India. The third and the last was that many Kathiawadis have made Bombay their home. By tradition and social ties they belonged to Kathiawad but for business or service they had settled or sojourned in Bombay.

Referring to the main business of the Conference Mr. Trivedi said:—"Now I shall shortly relate our woes. When I read of my friend Mr. Thacker of the Servants of India Society founded by the most loyal British Indian late Mr. Gokhale and a disciple of the present liberal leader Right Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, being forcibly prevented from addressing a community of backward Kolis of Veraval on the "Evils of Drink" I felt a pang in my heart as to the abject condition of Native State officials who would prevent a social worker from doing his duty because he was helping Khadar movement in Kathiawad ,and I asked myself whether these States were in the 17th or 20th century! For only a few years ago we had heard how cruelly Mr. Premchand Keshavji, a cloth merchant of Bombay, was treated in Jamnagar, his own native place, by State authorities. Such exhibitions of despotism are not unknown to Kathiawad even in this enlightened age of liberty. Many reforms are needed in the Native States of Kathiawad. First of all they have to keep a distinction between State Treasury and their private money or allowances. They have the noble example of the King-Emperor before them which we hope they will try to imitate and earn the gratitude of their subjects. Thus they will set free money so much needed for primary education, medical relief, agricultural improvements, industrial development, etc.

"A FINE OPPORTUNITY."

"They have a fine opportunity of showing to the British Government what Swaraj ought to be. They are the sons of the soil. They are safe on their thrones. Their subjects have no Republican ideas, and are not likely to have them unless driven to them by despotism and misrule. Let us hope they will recognise the time spent and reform their administrations. But how can we blame these rulers when the Agency authorities set a bad example to them in despotism? How can they escape contagion? The recent arrest of Messrs. Mansukbhai Mehta and Manilal Kothari without a warrant or a trial and their subsequent deportation for their protest against the contemplated shooting of ducks at Sardhar by H. E. the Governor of Bombay is a recent instance to the point. The agitation that these friends led may have exceeded proper bounds of decency.

But that does not justify the Agent from acting as a despot who can set law at nought. He cannot use the powers which even the Governor or the Viceroy would not use in British India. It is a pity that Agency Areas are considered "territory of a Native Chief" according to a ruling of the Bombay High Court which unfortunately is not challenged in the Privy Council. Accordingly, our President of the Council disallowed questions about the action of the Agent. The Agent is immune from the control of the local Legislative Council. One may well ask the Agent not to shield himself under the cover of "ceded territory." We may ask the Agent to go and stay in the British territory at Ranpur or to go if he does not want this unnatural protection. But it is hard to expect him to forego this protection. The Conference, therefore, should take up this question of the responsibility of the Agent. It is not the question of Messrs. Mehta and Kothari that should trouble us very much. The bigger issue is involved in these deportations. Under the Reforms, the autocracies of Collectors and Commissioners are now under the control of the Ministers and the Legislative Councils. But if the same Collector or his assistant goes to Kathiawad as Agent, he becomes an autocrat. This state of things is hardly in keeping with the spirit of the new reforms. The tendency now-a-days is to give Executive Councils of Europeans and Indians to Lieutenant-Governors who formerly ruled as autocrats. Can we not ask similar council for the agent or a small representative Council for him till he is merged the British India!

WANTED CIVILIAN AS AGENTS.

Another demand that we ought to make is to ask for a Civilian as Agent instead of a military man. The days of warfare are gone. Waghers are no more disturbing the peace of Kathiawad. Outlaws are no more formidable in Kathiawad than in Gujerat. So we do not want military men who hardly know law much less like its restrictions. The recent opinion of Lala Harkisanlal, Minister in the Punjab, before the Frontier Committee, is very applicable to the Agent. He said that an Englishman if not subjected to rules and regulations is like a wild beast. What else is our Agent at Rajkot? Give him the hedge of constitution and he will be like civilians in British India, an official working under the popular control of the Council. Our Governor, who believes so much in the new reforms, ought to move in the matter and make his Agent responsive to popular control. If he sets an example it will be imitated by the Chiefs ofKathiawad, and the province will be happy and prosperous under the new spirit. If he delays, the agitation will grow. We may have then to go to the Viceroy and even to the Parliament. I hope and pray that we shall be spared that trouble.

Another question that you will have to consider is the recent executive order of the Governor under Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council of 1902 by which he has amended the law of Sedition, Section 124A of the I. P. C. by adding the word "disaffection to a Native Chief" and making it applicable in Agency Areas. So that the press in Rajkot, Wadhwan, and other Agency Areas can be prosecuted by Agency officials not merely for sedition against the King-Emperor or British Government but in addition to these even to a Native Chief. So the inhabitants of these areas have to be loyal to Native Chiefs whose subjects they are not. It is like asking a Frenchman staying in Pondicherry to show loyalty to the British Government. Nothing could be more absurd. The Order in Council of 1902 itself is doubtful as to its legality. The King can make no law is the maxim that every student of English history knows. What he cannot enact for British India how can he enact for "ceded territories"? The action of the Governor in thus amending the Section 124A and making it applicable to Agency Areas is like the sword of Damocles on the head of every one living in these areas and we should therefore ask for its repeal.

On the motion of Mr. Revashanker Javeri, seconded by Mr. Narsihdas Nathubhai Vohra and supported by Mr. Amarchand Ghelabhai and others, Mr. Faiz B Tyabji was elected President. Before delivering his speech he read several letters and telegrams expressing sympathy towards the Conference and wishing it every success from Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall. Mr. Brelvi. Mr. Dalpatram Bhagwandas Shukal, Mr. Amratlal V. Thakar and others. The President then delivered his address:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, on Saturday last, as President of the Kathiawad Political Conference, held at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay:—

"Delegates and Fellow-workers in the Kathiawad Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The task that is before us is such that I am not ashamed to confess a shrinking in my heart from the responsibility it entails—a responsibility let me point out to you for in the misfortunes of our best friends there is something not displeasing to us—a responsibility that must bear upon the shoulders of everyone of you with hardly less weight than upon mine. For each one of us must face the task of scrutinizing the present political situation and the constitution of Kathiawad, and evolving a constructive scheme for the betterment of that great and important territory. In order that our deliberations may not be merely academic or our demands deemed capable of being brushed aside as unworkable or impracticable, it is necessary to have a complete grasp of the situation and the legal and the constitutional matters involved.

It must therefore be our efforts to move with the sureness and confidence which will come only if we act with the full sense of the gravity of our task as well as a clear apprehension of the difficulties in the way of those whose conduct and policy we wish to criticize and alter. Difficulties that are created by the circumstances are not the only real ones, difficulties created by the shortcomings of those who are in power, as well as difficulties whose local habitation is their imagination alone, are not the less difficulties for which we have to provide solutions. Our aim is to devise means for bringing about, by constitutional agitation, a change in the constitution of Kathiawad. Or at the risk of anticipating my argument I might even say, that we have met in order that light may be thrown upon, and knowledge spread about, the existing political state of Kathiawad and we are confident that if it be only known how things are, it will assuredly be recognized that great and far-reaching reforms are needed.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF GATHERING.

Gentlemen, in dealing with the events that are the immediate cause of this gathering, I am for several reasons anxious to speak with that restraint which is often attached in times of excitement and violent feeling, and which is so distasteful to those whose ardour carries them away. I do not myself dislike such ardour although I do not always find myself sheathed by the glittering armour that it provides—I have the highest regard and admiration for it. I recognise that but for such ardour, but for having men amongst us who burn with passionate feelings that wrong must be redressed, we should never be able to effect any reform whatever. When, therefore, I say that I endeavour to speak with restraint I do not intend to throw any discredit on those whose temperaments and feeling will not allow them to moderate their zeal. I feel nevertheless that on the present occasion a calm view of the situation is needed in the first instance, so that we may grasp it in all its bearings. The situation must have light thrown on it in the first place and the heat will come when heat is required.

I cannot think of a better means of appreciating how the administration of Kathiawad is now carried on than to refer to an incident with which I have no doubt many of you are already familiar. We have in our midst an important and one of the most useful members of the conference Mr. Mansuklal Mehta and he and Mr. Manilal Kothari have had an experience that alone might be considered sufficient for our gathering here—although let me say at the outset that we have at this moment not gathered for the purpose of redressing any personal grievance or for raking up what is past with any idea other than that of guiding ourselves in the important constitutional questions with which we are to deal.

Mr. Mansuklal is a resident in the civil station of Rajkot and owns properties there. When H. E. the Governor of Bombay was about to visit Kathiawad he and several others agitated the question whether the arrangements made by the Kathiawad authorities for shooting by a large party in the vicinity of the town over a certain public tank should not be cancelled owing to the strong feelings entertained by the surrounding population against that programme. A request such as I have stated considered in itself—considered without introducting into it any element of passion or feeling will, I think, appear to impartial judgments as entirely unexceptionable. Indeed the omission on our part to bring such matters to the knowledge of those who are responsible for the administration has not seldom been the subject of unfavourable comment. It has been said and not only once, that those who ought to give voice to Indian opinion have failed in the past, either from pusilanimity or from an exaggerated sense of what is due to hospitality or courtesy or because their interest in the affairs of public importance is too lukewarm to throw sufficient light on matters within their own knowledge such as popular religious or social susceptibilities.

The result of the attempt made by Messrs. Mansukhlal Manilal and others was that after having been treated with scant courtesy at an interview not of their own seeking they were in the first instance confined to prison for two or three days and then forcibly put into a third-class railway carriage and turned out of Kathiawad with a warning that every attempt to re-enter that territory would be met with forcible ejectment.

It is well for us neither to rely on any circumstances of personal conduct which may seem to aggravate our public grievances nor to deny the extenuating circumstances which may be alleged to have existed; because we are dealing with questions of public importance, and it would be erroneous on our part to jeopardize our far-reaching proposals by dwelling upon details which it may be difficult for us to establish, or allegations which we should be unable to disprove.

ANSWERS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is enough for us to take our stand on the answers given in the Legislative Council of Bombay to the questions put by Mr. Trivedi on the subject. The answers seem in the clear and unambiguous terms to assert that "The Governor-In-Council may, in virtue of power conferred on him by the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council and all other powers enabling him in that behalf order the arrest of persons resident in Kathiawad, whose conduct cannot be shown to be such as has been prohibited by any law of the land, nor such for which any definite punishment has been laid down by the law. In such cases there can be no question, of course, of any charge being framed or any opportunity being afforded of self-defence. The answers also make it clear that the cause of internment in this case was that they were reported to have "proposed at a public meeting to force upon H. E. the Governor, a deputation even at the risk of being bayonetted by police." No reference is made in the answers to the forcible ejectment out of Kathiawad; it must be admitted that the questions were so framed that the absence of such reference cannot give a legitimate cause of complaint.

You will observe, ladies and gentlemen, that I have not laid any stress on the nature of the act which brought imprisonment and exile upon Mr. Mansukhlal. Basing my opinion on such information as I have been able to get, I myself, consider the attempt to draw the attention of the authorities to popular religious susceptibilities a laudable act. But let it be assumed that the act was wrong, even that was severely reprehensible laws are intended to be a guide—a warning to the people as to the conduct which will be met with a specified punishment. Such a warning to refrain from acts which the State forbids, accompanied by a statement of the specific penalty which will be incured in the event of disobedience, is needed in the interest of the individuals no less than the public, it is not the least necessary as a guide to those who have the power to punish, so that they may not be under any liability to be carried away by feelings of resentment even when those feelings are justifiable, and that the penalties may be apportioned to the guilty act, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Legislature.

NOT AN INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT.

The existence of such a state of things in which respectable persons are liable without trial and without an opportunity of defending themselves to be hustled out of their homes to a prison and then to be exiled from their country can not surely be allowed to continue. I can conceive of only one justification for the existence of such executive powers,—that the people of Kathiawad are in a state of such barbarous ignorance as to be entirely unable to observe peace and good order amongst themselves, or to appreciate the most elementary methods of judicial inquiry and rudest safeguard, against the errors that the best-trained intellects and the kindest and warmest hearts are apt to make when they have to wield executive authority deprived of responsibility and uncorrected by public criticism, unaided even by any necessity for their acts to be brought to the light of publicity. Before such a people indeed it would be unwise to throw the pearls of publicity in judicial proceedings, of the means of defence against charges entailing the loss of liberty, of the safeguards against the errors into which, the frailty of human powers are apt to precipitate the noblest minds.

And, gentlemen, if this is the justification you have to meet, if these are the arguments whose fallacy you have to expose, I have no fears about the way in which you will acquit yourselves. You will in your conduct display such an overwhelming belief in the righteousness of your cause, you will array your arguments in such unanswerable logic that the accusation sought to be cast in your teeth will bound back with redoubled force upon your opponents. But I for my part can not make myself believe that any such justification will be offered. The introduction of constitutional reforms has been proclaimed too often and too clearly in British India for you to apprehend a reception otherwise than that of welcome to the efforts which you are about to make.

LEGISLATIVE METHODS IN KATHIAWAD.

So far I have dealt with an incident of executive action. I must now draw your attention to an illustration of the methods of legislation in Kathiawad. Our institutions in British India, are to a great extent—let me say that our institutions are to some extent, based on those of Great Britain. This entails on us great difficulties. In the first place we are told that we are incompetent to speak of institutions of which our rulers have knowledge from before their birth, but, which we, try as we may, are unable ever to understand or to appreciate—indeed, if our critics are to be trusted, the more attention we pay to them, the further astray we seem to get. Nor is this all. Labouriously haltingly, with innumerable corrections from our European guides and friends, if we do succeed in getting what we would feign consider a glimpse of some English institution that has gained our admiration, the reward that we get for our pains is to be informed by our patrons with a benevolence that we being immersed in darkness, are hardly able to appreciate—we certainly can never rise to the height of practising such benevolence—to be informed that we must not make comparisons or draw parallels—what is good for England is pernicious for India. What is meat in the West turns to poison in the East

ARBITRARY LAW MAKING.

Laws for Kathiawad may apparently be made without any other preliminary but a notification published in the Government "Gazette" over the signature of a Secretary to the Government. At least, so far as the public is able to find, this enlightenment was all that was done in the case of a very innocent-looking innovation in the law relating to sedition. To this innovation let me draw your attention. The law of British India imposes a punishment on any person attempting to bring into hatred, or contempt or excite disaffection against, the Government established by law. I mention only the attempt, because my imagination is too weak to conjure up the image of the Government of India being actually brought into contempt. No, surely, the utmost that imagination could do, is to picture persons attempting such a thing. In any case no one in British India shall attempt such a thing without liability to being transported for life or other similar "salutary" treatment so that he may have time to grow wiser. But the inhabitants of Kathiawad are no longer compelled to rest content with such opportunities for a quiet and contemplative life. On the 23rd of February, 1922, a benevolent Secretary to the Government notified that not only were His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India to be so safeguarded against hatred or disaffection but that the ruler of the Government of every State in India was to be accorded the same privilege. Confinding ourselves to Kathiawad, I see from the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," published in 1908, that "the greater part of Kathiawad" was "divided into 193 separate States." If any person living in one of these States, therefore, brings or attempts to bring, the ruler or any of the 192 other States into hatred, or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection against any of these rulers, he is liable to be punished under the section. And I presume that the same fate would overcome the writer of an article in any newspaper against one of the 193 rulers whether the article was originally written in British India or elsewhere provided that it was published in a part of Kathiawad Agency, and its editor had the misfortune to be apprehended within those limits.

I have endeavoured so far to be candid and have not attempted to conceal weak points which have appeared in my contentions. If you are inclined to allow this claim for what I have already said and if I am not to forfeit it now, I must perforce allude to an answer that may be given to the objection that the law of sedition to which I have alluded was enacted without being subjected to the vote of a legislative assembly. Some practical minded person will doubtless exclaim that if legislation in Kathiawad had been entrusted to a body of the elected representatives and if a measure, in the terms I have mentioned, had been laid before the representatives for their sanction the great probability is that all the members of the assembly would have been struck dumb and long before they could have recovered sufficiently to give expression to any dissent, the measure would have been declared to be carried without a dissentient voice—assuming, of course, that the president of the assembly, being endowed with superhuman powers, would have retained power of speech when the rest had been struck dumb.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid, that an apology is due to you for my speaking with such seeming lightness about matters of such great importance. You, I am afraid, must feel that the liability of being subjected to laws in the existing method is almost an insult, though, possibly, you must find some consolation in the thought that since the executive power is entirely emancipated by the trammels of the law, it cannot matter much to you how your laws are enacted.

We have seen then an example of executive action and another of legislative enactment. And if we are not to be moved away from our original purpose, we shall not waste our breath, in inveighing against the existing institutions, just as we shall not be content to rest for a moment with the thought that what has been, may continue to be.

AREA AND DIVISIONS OF KATHIAWAD.

Kathiawad has an area of about 23,500 square miles with a population somewhat in excess of twenty-five lakhs. This area is partly under the jurisdiction of the Gackwar of Baroda, and is partly administered by the Government of Bombay through a Political Agent, and the rest is divided, according to the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," published in 1908, into no less than 193 separate States a fact to which I alluded before. These 193 States have since 1863 been arranged in seven classes. None of these States, I need hardly say, posseses any international character either against foreign powers or among themselves. The Chiefs of the first and second classes have, in theory, complete control over their internal administrations subject of course to the interference of the Political Agents. The States of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes exercise control over their internal affairs in a diminishing degree, so that the States of the seventh class have no civil jurisdiction at all, and their Criminal Jurisdiction is restricted to inflicting fifteen days' imprisonments and a fine of 25 rupees. The British Government exercises, through the Agent-to-the-Governor, the powers in internal administration beyond those vested in the Chiefs of the third or of the lower grade and the entire internal administration in the area over which there is no Chief. It is not clear what *de jure* origin ought to be ascribed to the exercise of this power. That question, however, does not assume any importance at the present moment. Although it may do so, during some stages of the attempt which we hope will not be long in being made, and which we have met to accelerate, of improving the Constitution of Kathiawad. I need not, therefore, commit myself to any statement with reference to its origin, the more so, since my own insufficient knowledge on the subject has neither had the aid of an opportunity to discuss with those who have fuller information, nor of careful consideration of my own part.

I have already expressed my reasons for hesitating to speak definitely on the questions of constitutional importance, but we seem to have some justification for the view that the Government of Bombay bases its claim to exercise authority in Kathiawad on the Order of 1902, which itself derives its force from the English Statute of 1890 entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction Act Under that Act His Majesty the King-Emperor is empowered by Order to extend to a foreign country in which His Majesty has jurisdiction, certain enactments enumerated in a schedule to the Statute and subsequently added to by amending Acts. Speaking with great hesitation, I confess I am not able to find the authority within these Acts for the Governor-in-Council legislating in the manner in which it has been claimed, or of ordering the arrests of persons even for the purpose of preventing bloodshed and disorder without being brought to trial.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

But, here again, let me once more point out that it is enough for our purposes to show the chaos which prevails in Kathiawad considered from a constitutional point of view. Surely, the authority to exercise such extensive powers without responsibility and without any publicity should be derived from the sources capable of being clearly indicated by those who claim that it exists and of being examined by those who question that its existence is salutary.

The result of all this travail has been to bring us to a full view of the fact that Executive authority exercised in Kathiawad is so swift and plenary that if angels and archangles were set up to rule over you they could not complain that their celestial powers were hampered by restriction proper to weak humanity. We find too that legislation may be effected by means so rapid, so silent and so unforeseen that long before a person with a criminal mind can give effect to evil intentions, he may be entrapped within the meshes of the law, may be arrested, may be interned and may even be exiled!

And when we turn to the constitutional aspect of the whole, we flounder in a state of uncertainty and doubt. We find that laws are purported to be made, Executive action taken, under enactments which to us appear to refer to entirely different subjects, but which are so encumbered with formalities, delegations of authority, and practices and conventions of institutions having their origin in the reign of Queen Elizabeth or periods still remoter than hers in a distant land, that we dare not enter into an examination of the subject for fear of stumbling into some errors sufficient to bring down upon us the ridicule of those who are versed in such learning. But, surely, we are entitled to ask, why we should be subject to institutions so remote from all with which we are familiar, that far from being able to adjust them to our own purposes and to adapt them, so as to promote our welfare we can only look upon them as monsters from which to keep at a fearful distance instead of benevolent genii amenable to our needs and liable to our guidance.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, is the result of the attention that I have been able to give to the affairs of Kathiawad, and I am now about to ask you to enter upon your deliberations for the purpose of devising means for a better administration so that when you have to refer to the methods by which the Government of Kathiawad is carried on, it does not become necessary for you at every step to confess to the puzzles of constitutional law or to blush for the absolute and the arbitrary institutions prevailing in your Motherland.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

For these reasons it seems to me to be my duty to place before you tentatively some suggested scheme as the goal of your constitutional agitation. Would it be either impracticable or detrimental to the public welfare if you aimed at the attainment of a kind of a Federation of all the States of Kathiawad with one common legislative authority to which elected representatives should come from all parts and to which possibly an assembly of the Ruling Chiefs of Kathiawad should act as a second Chamber? Could you not have a common ultimate Court of Appeal for all Civil and Criminal matters which are of sufficient importance to be brought to the highest Court? And perhaps also for all inter-States disputes—although, perhaps, for disputes arising between States, and possibly also for other matters of special and extraordinary importance, you might find necessary or desirable to take the aid of some tribunal like the High Court of Bombay. Then, ought not the Chiefs to have Councils for the management of their internal affairs where the principle of election should be introduced, and may not the territory, now administered by the Agency direct, be administered in a manner similar to that prevailing in British India? Is it not time for local self-government being established on a much sounder and more extensive basis than at present?

The adoption of this or some similar scheme as your political goal necessarily involves that the authority exercised by the Agent-to-the-Governor of Bombay should give way to authority broad-based upon the peoples' will.

The Conference then formed a Subjects Committee and adjourned till Sunday.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

When the Kathiawad Political Conference again met on Sunday morning, Mr. F. B. Tyabji presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

This conference expresses its profound sense of reverence towards Mahatma Gandhiji—the ideal saint of the modern age—who has given to the world his unique message of spirituality and soul-force and who by his birth has given glory and honour to the whole of Kathiawad. (From Chair.)

This conference views with alarm the arbitrary imprisonment and banishment from areas administered by the Kathiawad Agency, of Messrs. Mansukhlal R. Mehta and Manilal V. Kothari by the executive authority of the Governor-in-Council having no other sanction than that of physical force, without any charge being framed against them, without opportunity of self-defence and without even a semblence of trial, enter its indignant protest against this action and appeals to the Governor-in-Council to recall the orders in question.

Proposed by Mr. N. B. Vibhakar; seconded by Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, and supported by Pandit F. K. Lalan and Mr. Nurbhai Dedanwala.

This conference strongly objects to the addition by an executive order of the Government of Bombay of the words "Ruler or the Government of any state in India" to section 124A of Indian Penal Code in its application to the areas under the administration of Kathiawad Agency especially in view of the fact that the proposal to make a similar addition has been rejected by the repressive law Committee in British India. This conference urges the Government of Bombay to withdraw the said order without any delay.

Proposed by Mr. K. Natrajan, seconded by Mr. U. K. Oza, and supported by Mr. A. D. Sheth and Mr. M. G. Kothari.

It is the considered opinion of this conference that time has arrived to alter the existing arbitrary methods of administration followed in agency area in Kathiawad and to introduce therein reforms calculated to make the administration responsible to the people. This conference therefore resolves to depute the gentlemen whose names will be announced by the president to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy and request him to institute proper and speedy inquiries into the question so as to enable him to formulate a scheme of reforms suitable to the circumstances and requirements of the people living in the Agency areas in Kathiawad. This conference expresses its confidence that the Bombay Government will extend its sympathetic support to these efforts towards the attainment of responsible Government in Kathiawad.

Proposed by Mr. Dolatrai S. Mehta, seconded by Mr. U. K. Trivedi and supported by Mr. P. L. Chudgar and Mr. P. B. Goradia.

This conference appeals to all the members of the Imperial and Provincial legislatures of British India to devote more attention to the questions concerning the agency areas in Kathiawad and requests them to exercise greater control on the administration of these areas which is partly financed from the revenues of British India.

Proposed by Mr. Popatlal L. Chudgar, seconded by Mr. Narsidass Nathubhai and supported by Mr. Mohanlal D. Desai and by Mr. Abdullabhai Valibhai.

The sixth resolution authorised the President to forward the resolutions already passed to proper persons. The seventh thanked the English and the Guiarathi press for its services to the Conference. The last resolution thanked the president.

The Conference then came to an end.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 10, 1922.

THE GROWING MENACE.

Mr. Churchill—and that means His Majesty's Government—has refused not only to stay the hand of the Natal Government from perpetrating the grave injustice it is about to inflict on Indians domiciled in the province, but also to convey a friendly warning to the Union authorities regarding the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow the fatal step proposed to be taken in Natal. It is apparent that Mr. Churchill thinks that the Indian worm will never turn whatever the outrages committed on it. Mr. Churchill's betrayal of Indians in the colonies commenced before the ink was hardly dry on the resolutions of the Imperial Conference and he has been consistent ever since in his policy of faithlessness to the high-sounding ideals of common brotherhood and fairplay trumpeted at the Conference.

Having succeeded in deluding and entrapping a few simple and gushing souls of the Sastrian type into the meshes of neo—Imperialism, Mr. Churchill now evidently thinks that he can safely proceed with the task of completing the betrayal of Indians everywhere in the Empire by giving a free hand to the Colonial Governments to rob Indians of their rights and to hound them out of their domicile. It must be plain now to the meanest understanding that the Jingo clique which has obtained ascendancy in the counsel of the Government in Great Britain, is determined to deprive Indians everywhere in the Colonies of all the valuable rights they have won after great struggle and innumerable sacrifices and to reduce them to perpetual helotage to the white settlers. It is useless for Indians, abroad or in India, to look up to His Majesty's Government for justice or statesmanship, when a "statesman" of the type of Mr. Churchill constitutes himself as the representative of that Government. The key to the solution of the problem lies in India itself. It is the apathy—not to say unwillingness—of the Government of India themselves that is chiefly responsible for the plight of Indians abroad. The Government of India have a right to take effective steps to counteract the mischievous move of the Union authorities, but instead of exercising that right they are maintaining a sphinx-like silence, which, as any one can see, is being interpreted by the Colonial authorities as either acquiescence in their policy of spoliation of Indians or inability to retaliate against wrong.

When the Government of India themselves are unperturbed at the persecution of their nationals abroad, why should the Colonial Governments and their sympathisers at the Colonial Office stay their hand? The one thorn in the side of the Colonial Office—Mr. Montagu—has been removed and Lord Reading is afraid to open his mouth lest he offend the susceptibilities of those who are tolerating his presence in India. So the merry game of baiting the Indians goes on. Little can be expected from Lord Reading. Indian public opinion must, therefore, assert itself to force the hands of his Government immediately to take the requisite action against the insiduous anti-Indian movement in the Colonies. Let Mr. Sastri continue singing hallelujahs of the glorious British Commonwealth, but those who feel the weight of the iron chains of political slavery on their feet cannot rest content till these chains are shattered.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

In his finding and award of compensation to those who put in claims in respect of injury or damage sustained by them during the disturbances of November last, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate has, he assures us, tried, as far as possible, not to inflict vicarious punishment on the citizens of Bombay. But going carefully through his lengthy judgment and weighing all the arguments he has advanced for arriving at his decision, we cannot help saying that Rao Bahadur Setalvad has failed to convince the public that it is, after all, not vicarious punishment he has awarded to the citizens. It may be that under the law, as it at present obtains, he has no alternative but to deal out "justice" in the manner he has done. If that is so, and we admit that such is largely the case, it is useless for him to disguise the fact that vicarious punishment, pure and simple, is what is attempted to be inflicted, owing to the helplessness of those in authority to devise any means to bring to book those really guilty of hooliganism. It was open to the Magistrate frankly to declare that though he was convinced of the justice of the claims for compensation, he was unable to point out any fair means of extracting such compensation from the general body of citizens, knowing that the latter comprised the innocent as well as the guilty. But instead of doing so, he has taken refuge under an admittedly defective law and recommended the punishment of the innocent along with the guilty.

The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, we regret to find, goes beyond his legitimate function by having gratuitous flings at the Non-Co-operators. We had expected that as became a judicial officer, he would have resisted the temptation of indulging in diatribes against the Non-Co-operators, without adducing definite and unanswerable proof, as is the fashion with the powers-that-be. However, we gladly concede that Rao Bahadur Setalvad has tried to make the best of a bad job and also that he has refrained from passing any order that may cause further racial bitterness between the different communities in the city. He has found that the Parsis, Jews and Christians, no less than the Hindus and Muslims, participated in the hooliganism of November last and he has not sought to exempt any particular community from the taxation recommended. He has instead exempted certain classes of citizens—the majority of whom must certainly be held to be deserving of such exemption. But he has also, unfortunately, recommended absolution to certain other classes of citizens, who, in our opinion, cannot be justly so exempted. All Government servants, all title-holders from Government, all Justices of the Peace and all municipal servants are exempted from the taxation. Why? Even if we take for granted that all these persons did not take part in the disturbances—which is questionable—what is there to show that they were not among those who, to use the Magistrate's words, are "also to be blamed?" What efforts did any of these classes, the title-holders, the Justices of the Peace, Government and Municipal servants, make to "act in such manner prior to the disturbances as to make them impossible?" We do not remember any of these "exalted" citizens having been conspicuous, with one or two exceptions, in preventing the disturbances or bringing about a rapproachment among the various communities. We never heard of any title-holder's or even a Justice's head, to say nothing of Government and Municipal servants, being broken in attempts to pacify the mob. Moreover, by what logic are the tenants of a titled landlord or a Justice of the Peace—tenants who may have never come across him all their lives—to be adjudged blameless and absolved from punishment? If a citizen is to be exempted from punishment, merely because he is a Government or Municipal servant, what of the employees of the Improvement Trust or the Port Trust? How are they more guilty than the former? The Magistrate has suggested no reasons whatever for the arbitrary distinction he has made. In the absence of such reasons, the distinction must be held to be invidious and highly unfair. These and other objectionable features of the award vitiate the decision of the Magistrate. The Corporation as well as the general public ought to protest strongly against vicarious punishment of the type suggested and the invidious distinction sought to be made among the various classes of citizens. We shall have something to say on a future occasion on the extreme undesirability of saddling on the Municipality the responsibility of collecting fines imposed under the Bombay Police Act.

Notes of the Day

A Mountain in Labour.

Though, in the absence of fuller information, it would be premature to offer any criticism regarding the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, the fact that the President and four other Indian members of the Commission have been obliged to append what is practically a dissenting minority report, must be taken to indicate that there is an unbridgeable gulf between the Indian and European points of view of the fiscal problems of this country. This is not surprising. The Indian point of view is decidedly protectionist, while that of the European members is largely one of Free Trade complexion, though in the case of Great Britain itself the latter would not be opposed to the dilution of this policy by protectionist concessions to what they would call the key industries. It would be in the nature of an impossibility for the European members to advocate or acquiesce in a down-right protectionist policy for India, for they know very well that the protection that India would like to secure is mainly against British competition. Hence the talk of "free trade," "imperial preference" and so on in the case of India. Knowing very well this radical divergence of view and the mutually conflicting Indian and British interests, we did not expect the Fiscal Commission which has just concluded its labours to achieve any tangible good. It will be, as we have all along expected, only another instance of a mountain in labour. Only an absolutely independent body of *Indians*, truly representative of Indian public opinion at large, and not a hybrid commission like that presided over by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, can pronounce a definite verdict on the right fiscal policy of India. Any other type of commission can only tinker with the problem and jeopardise the vital interests of this country. As for the two Indian members, who have sided with the majority report, it is enough to say that the expected has happened.

Ahmedabad Mill Industry.

It is due largely to the Swadeshi movement so vigorously carried on in all parts of the country that Seth Mangaldas Parekh presiding over the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association had the occasion to remark that "the year 1921-22 has been an eventful one both for the country in general and for Ahmedabad industrialists in particular." "The political unrest in the country", continued Mr. Parekh, "which has at its roots economic causes is at present smouldering and may at any moment burst into a flame. We should, however, congratulate ourselves that the mill industry, as a whole, has maintained its prosperity in spite of unsettled political atmosphere. You will agree with me when I say that the past year in Ahmedabad has been a fairly prosperous one for the mill industry in Ahmedabad though we had of course some of our old troubles, particularly those connected with labour". The trouble referred to was that in connection with the grant of bonus to operatives in cotton mills which was settled last year after the successful intervention of Pandit Malaviya. The Strike Compensation Scheme, which was subsequently devised, is calculated to safeguard the reasonable demands of the mill-workers and insuring the interests of the employers. The president rightly laid stress on the provisions of the revised Factory Act which has come into force from the first day of this month. The Act raises the age-limit of children employed in factories from 14 to 15 years and prohibits the employment of children under 12 altogether. The Association, which was keenly interested in the Fiscal Commission's Report, will have reasonable grounds for disappointment at the ominous news that the president and four other Indian members are left in a minority. Mr. Parekh and the Association will truly substantiate in practice the glowing tributes they paid to Mahatma Gandhi if they adhere to the resolve most of them had made to use only yarn manufactured in Indian mills and spare no effort to further the cause of Swadeshi. The millowners of Ahmedabad alone, if they wish, can set a noble example of patriotism to their brethren in other parts of the land if they wash their hands of foreign yarn.

Trade Unionism in Bombay.

Though the Trade Union movement in the Presidency is only in its infancy the advance made in the direction, to judge from the figures supplied by the 'Labour Gazette', of the number of members on the register of the various Labour organisations, is encouraging. There are at present in existence 9 unions with 27,675 members in Bombay, 10 unions with 24,185 members in Ahmedabad and 3 unions with 6,054 members in the rest of the Presidency, or a total for the Presidency of 22 unions with a membership of 57,914. The "Labour Gazette" conveniently omits to take into account the figures supplied by the Industrial Disputes Committee in their report on the ground that they included "a number of so-called unions which have from time to time come into existence when a strike was in progress." According to the Industrial Dispute Committee's report, there are in existence at the present moment 48 unions with 79,614 members in Bombay, 12 unions with 20,863 members in Ahmedabad and 17 unions with 8,254 members in the rest of the Presidency. It seems clear from the account published that the Labour organisations in Ahmedabad are set on very sound foundations, being numerically and financially the strongest in the Presidency. The soundness and strength of the Labour movement among the textile workers in Ahmedabad is largely due to the unsparing efforts of Ben Anusuya Sarabhai who is the president of most of the unions in the "City of the Mills." The views expressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the registration and protection of the Trade Unions are characteristically consistent. Its suggestion that the political activities should be scrupulously excluded from the statutory objects of the Trades Unions is evidently inspired by a groundless fear that the professional politicians will, thereby, exercise a disturbing effect on the workers which will tend to disruption instead of consolidation of the unions.

Grant Medical College.

We cannot congratulate the Government of Bombay on the Press Note they have issued regarding admission to the Second Year Class in the Grant Medical College. Out of the students who passed the last Preliminary Scientific examination only about forty remain to be admitted and the authorities refuse them admission merely on the ground that these students had known that admission to the Second Year Class was to be restricted. The students declare that the orders regarding restriction of admission were not made known to them. Evidently there has been a mistake somewhere, but it is not on the part of the students who should not be penalised for the fault of others. However that may be, in view of the fact that the Preliminary Scientific Examination has now been abolished and the students who now remain to be admitted are not more than forty, the argument that adequate facilities cannot be provided cannot hold water, as in the past more than two hundred students found accommodation in the Second Year Class.

(Continued from column 6.)

going to be such a fool in the discussion of Indian political affairs as to suppose that the British electorate, except in a vague ano general sense, has anything to do with the guidance of Indian affairs. The odds against us are the indifference of the British public and the indifference of the Indian masses. It is not the average Britisher who is concerned about India, it is the person in England who has an economic interest in India who is concerned in keeping up the present system of administration in what he calls his great "Dependency." Just a generation ago Arthur James Balfour speaking on August 4th, 1893, upon an Indian matter typified the views and also the indifference of the Englishman towards India so long as his pockets were not pinched. "I belong", he said, "by temperament and by conviction to a school which is ready to let well alone, and which, so long as the machine will work, does not wish to inquire too curiously whether you could not invent a new machine which might possibly work somewhat better."

Twenty-nine years have passed since the statement was made, a new generation of Britons has arisen with apparently democratic political ideals, but the views enunciated by A. J. Balfour concerning India remain just the same. Did they inquire too curiously in England when Jallianwalla occurred? They did not wish to, they do not, "so long as the machine will work." In order to pacify the opinion of the civilised world, you might tinker with the machine, mending it here and there, you might enlarge the Councils and you might introduce a Government system unparalleled in the history of the world in which the Ministers with no practical control over the purse strings get the discredit and the Executive councillors get the credit of conducting the administration. In this system which works through the enlarged Legislative Councils in which the fetish of communal representation has killed the united efficiency of the vote of politically-minded classes, the lure of the Councils attracts some, and like the fly they will soon be enveloped in the spider's net.

But they must be convinced that the abstention from the Councils is the crux of the situation. They can be convinced if they will only take the trouble to look at the statistics of the question, and to envisage more fully the non-Brahmin problem.

(To be continued.)

THE LURE OF THE COUNCILS.

CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

I.

(By L. G. K.)

"I discovered that as a man and an Indian, I had no rights. On the contrary I discovered that I had no rights as a man because I was an Indian."—Mahatma Gandhi's statement before Judge Broomfield at Ahmedabad.

The time has now come to consider, dispassionately and without any *arriere pensee*, whether it is really a fact that there has been a strong agitation amongst the vast army of non-cooperators, who owe devoted allegiance to Mahatma Gandhi, in favour of departing from the fourfold programme he laid down. It might help us, if we conduct this survey of the present political atmosphere which in Poona and Nagpur is full of discordant notes to find out how strong and tempting is this lure of the Councils. Our survey would have been easier and the issues before us would have appeared in a clearer and healthier light, if those eminent politicians, who still remain in the Non-Cooperation camp, but who are finding their spiritual home with the "Progressive Liberals" had indulged more in critical argument and less in abuse of Mr. Gandhi's immediate lieutenants or of the newspapers in this country who think it a sacrilege to depart from his views particularly when he is in jail.

The Chief Complaint

What is the chief complaint that the Mahatma has to make in connection with India's present political misfortune? I have presumed to indicate it by quoting at the beginning of this survey the remarkable words he used in making his statement, in which he clearly accepted the guilt of being dissatisfied with the present system of British administration of India. The men who run at present the political machine of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and the politicians most vocal in Nagpur and Berar, would, I suppose, claim that the Mahatma's complaint would be in a fair way towards solution if the non-cooperators entered the Councils, presumably to create a deadlock. The lawyer politicians amongst this group, now claim that they are not alone in their discontent, that in Bengal and in the Punjab they have found similar malcontents who will now have the political courage to make a united opposition to the retention of the Congress programme as it stands. In other words the political hesitation of the special Congress at Calcutta which graduated in the political cowardice at Nagpur of these malcontents is now raising its head when the super-mind which imposed upon the westernised and denationalised classes of this country the doctrine of non-violence is physically disabled, from guiding the counsels of the Congress, and when the majority of its acknowledged leaders are compulsorily inactive in jail.

A Question.

One would rather welcome a rising and capable minority with legitimate hopes of converting the Congress majority. But one wonders why the Marathas cannot engage in the fight on a higher plane. Is it so necessary to exhibit a vulgar religious animosity in the very title of your leader, because one of the intellectuals of the Maratha community, who has always been notorious for running away from the risks and responsibilities of leadership has been given undue prominence by Nationalist critics in Bombay? This is an inquiry which one may pertinently make of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. But one must not forget perhaps that Mr. Kelkar is more of a litterateur than of a fighting politician and that when his leader-writers become merely vulgar, he might say in imitation of King Charles II of England:—"My thoughts are my own but my actions, my ministers." It is not by criticism of this type that those who are lured and tempted into seeking an entry into the so-called reformed Councils will ever persuade the rank and file in Maharashtra, of the utility, to say nothing of the egregious departure from principle, of their movement. One would like to invite the officials of the Maharashtra Congress Committee to make a referendum, district by district, in Marathi-speaking parts of India and find out whether the masses agree to depart from Mahatma Gandhi's programme. We, Marathas are a curious people and always have more leaders than political opinions going round. But in this case at least thte thorough-going non-cooperator can have no doubt as regards the verdict of the Maratha masses.

The Odds.

In any political fight which is to be waged with strategy and a clear idea as to the goal to be achieved it is of primary importance to know what the odds against are. If one studies the type of mentality amongst the Nationalists which now hankers after capturing the Legislative Councils, one cannot fail to notice that the bedrock of its political desire is the idea of making an impression in England upon those who in that country run the Government of India. In theory, of course, the British electorate does it. But nobody is

(Continued in Column 5.)

IRISH SITUATION.

RESPONSE TO CALL OF ARMS.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Official communiques from Dublin today shew that substantial progress has been made by the Free State troops in quelling the revolt in the provinces, and they state that response to call to arms is that between one and two thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Dublin alone up to yester eve.

The Provisional Government has issued a statement as regards the allegations of illtreatment of four hundred prisoners in the Mountjoy Jail, which says that they are being accorded privileges of military captives although they represent forces responsible for looting and terrorism during two months and include a number of ordinary criminals. The Government will not tolerate efforts on the part of those who surrendered in order to save their lives to subvert the discipline of imprisonment which they accepted.

The Dublin city architects estimate that rebuilding of the devastated areas, exclusive of the Four Courts, will take four years. The "Irish Independent" suggests a loan of twenty millions for the purposes of reconstruction.

IRREGULARS ROUNDED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

A thousand Free State troops operating from six different bases on a circular front of fifty miles rounded up the Irregulars in the hills to the south of Dublin. Using machine guns and bombs they ejected bands of mutineers from positions in woods, fields and villages. The troops operating from Curragh drove a wedge between the retreating Irregulars and cut off and captured thirty of the various attacking sections. In the evening they surrounded the main body of rebels in strong position in the hills between Blessington and Brittas. The possibility of their escape is regarded as hopeless. The Irregular garrison at Curraghtown near Navan surrendered after a fight lasting through the night with a Free State force of three hundred men.

CLEARING WRECKAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Batches of Irregulars continue to be taken prisoner by the national troops. Others are retreating before the advance of the Free State Forces. The work of clearing the wreckage in the O'Connell Street has begun. Steam rollers with the ropes attached to them are demolishing the ruined walls. An amazing discovery among the ruins of the Four Courts is a binding of the Lord Chief Justice's Chambers in tact with its contents undamaged.

FREE STATE FORCES CAPTURE CASTLE DERMOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

The Free State forces operating from Curragh have captured forty-seven Irregulars, six motor lorries and large quantities of arms and ammunition at Castle Dermott, County Kildare.

FREE STATE TROOP CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

It is officially announced in Dublin that casualties to Free State forces in the fighting in Four Courts and Sackville Street were 12 killed and 122 wounded.

IRREGULARS' STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

The Irregulars' stronghold at Blessington has been captured and their rearguard of sixty taken prisoner. Sixty Irregulars in the garrison at Skeoghouse in Donegal close to Londonderry, fought the national troops for six hours and then surrendered after destroying the interior of the building and wrecking the furniture. The only casualty was the commander of the garrison who was wounded.

REBEL LEADERS ROUNDED UP.

DE VALERA'S WHEREABOUTS A MYSTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

All reports from South and West Ireland indicate that the forces of the Provisional Government control the national situation. Thousands of Irregulars have been taken prisoners during the course of the week, and practically all the rebel leaders have been rounded up, with the exception of De Valera, whose whereabouts are a mystery. It is variously reported that he is hiding in disguise in Dublin, that he is accompanying the remnants of the rebel bands in the hills, and that he has gone South fomenting rebellion.

RUSSIAN DEBTS.

CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION BY SOVIET.

DISCUSSION AT THE HAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

The Hague.—It was expected that M. Krassin's arrival would accelerate business, but matters are no further advanced as a result of the prolonged sessions of the Debt and Private Property Sub-Commissions, at which Russians were obdurate, insisting on a grant of credits before they could definitely reply regarding the payment of debts, which Russia might acknowledge. There was perfect thrust and carry to question and answer on the Property Sub-Commission between non-Russian delegates and the Russians particularly, when M. Litvinoff was pressed to give details of the properties formerly belonging to foreign owners. M. Litvinoff replied that it was difficult to identify them. It was for owners themselves to identify them. Driven into a corner M. Litvinoff retorted by asking "What is meant by foreign ownership?" He was forced to admit that an ex-owner would be in same position as other bidders if properties were auctioned, declaring it was impossible to grant concessions to a moneyless ex-owner, if he was ruined by the revolution. M. Litvinoff told the Belgian delegate that he could interpret his (Litvinoff's) answers as he liked and wound up by complaining that the Russians had been at the Hague for a fortnight and had given all information that was required, but had been given nothing in return. M. Krassin intervened and suggested that all questions and answers should be put in writing. The Sub-Commission has decided that each side shall omit subjects on which they do not agree.

Both Litvinoff and Sokolnikoff were bombarded with questions on the Debt Sub-Commission. The questions were firstly oral and then were handed in in writing in order to ease the strain. Sokolnikoff was searchingly questioned regarding the origin of the gold figuring in the Budget. He replied that all funds were derived from the confiscated Church property and employed solely to fight the famine. Both Sub-Commissions adjourned till July 11th.

SENTENCE ON TSARIST OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Berlin.—The Russian Tsarist officers Schabelski and Taboricki have been sentenced to 12 and 14 years' penal servitude respectively for shooting Nabokoff and attempting to shoot Miliukoff on March 28th last in the Philharmonic Hall, Berlin.

FABRIC GLOVE DUTY.

LANCASHIRE OPPOSITION INTENSIFYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Lancashire opposition to the fabric glove duty order is intensifying and it is expected that a fresh impetus will be given to the movement by the report that the cotton trade is to be subjected in India to a still more unfavourable tariff treatment. The question is being treated entirely from the standpoint of business, regardless of politics. There is some political anxiety owing to the strong division of opinion among Coalition members on the matter.

POLITICAL TENSION EASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

According to opinion in Lancashire, where the agitation is strongest regarding the fabric gloves duty, the political tension has now eased, as the Conservative revolt against the proposed exemption of gloves has not materialised.

DROP IN PRODUCE PRICES.

FARMERS SEVERELY HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

The Ministry of Agriculture report that the outstanding feature of 1921 was the remarkable drop in produce prices to approximately values ruling at the end of 1916. The suddenness of the fall has hit the farmers with special severity. Wheat which was 89 shillings in June was 45 shillings and eight pence in December. Barley fell from seventy-three shillings and one penny in January to 46 shillings and two pence in December and oats from 43 shillings and eight pence to twenty-eight shillings and three pence. Fat cattle dropped from hundred and six shillings early in the year to sixty-two shillings and five pence per hundredweight at the end of the year.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. William Watson has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

De Valera's appeal to America has proved a complete failure.

CATHAL BRUGHA DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

Cathal Brugha has died.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE UNAVOIDABLE."

KHILAFAT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME ENDORSED

CRITICISM OF BRITISH CABINET'S POLICY

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Representative.)

SUKKUR, July 7.

The Sind Khilafat Conference met this evening in a spacious enclosure on the south bank of the Indus. There was an unexpectedly large number of delegates and visitors, including many Hindus and a large number of ladies of both communities. The conference grounds present a very picturesque appearance by reason of their standing in the midst of a thickly shaded grove of trees and the platform being covered over with khaddar of variegated designs.

On the dais the president-elect was supported by many leading men of Sind and among others present was Swami Satyade. It being nightfall, evening prayers were offered, after which the conference regularly assembled after short prayers by one of the Moulvis for the success of the conference. Welcome songs specially composed for the occasion were recited with great spirit and in excellent form by a few young pupils. The substance of the songs, which elicited warm applause, was that they should fear none but God and if they wished to be free they should wear khaddar. By doing so they would not only free themselves from all oppression but also beat out Manchester and Lancashire. By taking to Charkha they would not only produce handspun yarn but would be able to change the very system of Government. Finally they were exhorted to become non-cooperators and putting their trust in God to do their duty. The songs were frequently interrupted with cheers and applause.

Among those who have sent letters and telegrams expressing regret at inability to attend and wishing the Conference success are Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandits Malaviya and Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the President- elect and the delegates and, dealing with the Near Eastern situation, condemned the betrayal of Turkey by England, congratulated Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his successes and expressed the complete confidence of India Muslims in Kemal Pasha's leadership.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon in a felicitous speech formally proposed the election of Mr. Pickthall as President. Mr. Haroon dwelt on the career of Mr. Pickthall at length and added there was not a more ardent supporter of the cause of Islam and Turkey.

Kazi Abdul Rehman of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, seconding, said in the course of his speech, that Mr. Pickthall, though he had come from across the seas, had felt the call of duty and was wearing khaddar regardless of all personal discomforts and contrasted with it the conduct of several Indians who felt no qualms of conscience to wear foreign clothes..

Mr. Zahur Ahmed supported the proposition which was carried with great acclamations and cries of Allaho Akbar.

Mr Pickthall, who took his seat as president, was given a great ovation on rising to deliver his address. After Mr. Pickthall resumed his seat, Mr. Zahur Ahmed read an Urdu translation, after which a Sindhi translation was also read. The composition of the Subjects Committee having been announced, the conference adjourned till to-morrow.

CONFERENCE REASSEMBLES.

The Khilafat Conference, which adjourned at a late hour last night, reassembled this morning. The audience was much bigger to-day. Their enthusiasm found repeated expressions in cheering the various speakers and applauding their statements regarding the Khilafat and other National issues. As usual short prayers were recited and after recital of some specially composed Urdu songs the Conference proceeded to the transaction of regular business. The first resolution, which was put from the chair, offered condolence on the demise of Pir Rashidullah Shah of Gotpir Jhando, Hyderabad District. The late Pirsahab was a staunch supporter of the Khilafat and Swaraj movements and was an untiring worker in the cause of both and had done much by his undoubted influence to promote goodwill and harmony between Mussulmans and Hindus. The resolution was carried unanimously amidst deep silence.

The second resolution which was moved by Moulvi Nurul Haq Sahib was about Khilafat-i-Islamia and reads: "This Conference reaffirms its devotion to Khilafat-i-Islamia and declares the preservation of the independence of Ottoman Khilafat to be the religious duty of all Muslims and absolutely necessary for the peace and progress of the world."

Moulvi Ahmedali Sahib of Lahore seconded and Moulvi Abdul Karim of Shikarpur Chishti supported the resolution, which, on being put to the vote, was carried with acclamation. When Chishti entered the rostrum he received a touching ovation as one who had suffered for the cause, he having disobeyed the order under section 144 and was sent to jail for three months.

REOLUTION ACCEPTING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Another resolution to be discussed is "that this Conference accepts the Civil Disobedience resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee at Lucknow and undertakes to carry out the Constructive Programme therein mentioned, especially as concerns the enrolment of Khilafat members, collection of Angora Fund, Hindu-Muslim Unity and Khaddar."

The C. K. C. resolution referred to above, after reiterating how Indian demands regarding the Khilafat and other National matters have not been conceded and how the attitude of the British Cabinet towards the Khilafat has been consistently hostile and after referring to repression and oppression practised to suppress and kill the national movement, especially at a time when on peoples' behalf they have absolutely abstained from recourse to any kind of aggressive activity, etc., expresses the opinion of the C. K. C. that civil disobedience is eventually unavoidable and for this purpose calling upon all provincial organizations to put forth their utmost efforts to complete the Khilafat Constructive programme by the 15th August, when the C. K. C. will review the situation and consider the question of launching forth Civil Disobedience.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

SUKKAR, July 8.

In supporting the resolution on Civil Disobedience, Mr. Gidwani made a stirring speech which was interrupted throughcut with cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and "Alla ho Akbar."

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Gidwani spoke in Sindhi and made a touching appeal to his audience to complete the Constructive Programme. In the course of his speech Mr. Gidwani said that they were giving themselves only five weeks to complete their programme. He wanted them to pass the resolution as responsible men. Those present must purify themselves, form themselves into numerous parties, reach every village-home and carry the nation's message to every man, woman and child. It was a vital message and would give the nation a new life. It was the beauty of their movement that they sought to grow, not by destroying life but by preserving and enriching it. It was essentially a constructive creed. Other nations had to shed their blood to win freedom. Their sacrifices were their gains. Many talked of dying for the nation and no doubt some of them would. But the best way of dying was to remove the fear of death and love of self-aggrandisement and live a life of consecration. The use of Khadi alone would fill the hungry stomachs of the poor and cover the nakedness of their indigent women. It would level the rich and the poor and as such perfectly fitted in with democratic spirit of Islam, underlying the motive of their creed, which was not to injure others but to evolve themselves. Islam stood for peace, wanted peace and worked for peace. Hindus must realize that the Khilafat was not merely a Muslim problem, it was a world problem and every Indian, whatever his creed, was vitally affected by it.

N. C. O. NEEDED FOR WORLD.

In solving their internal affairs and foreign policy, Mr. Gidwani thought that it was an Indian mission, especially a Hindu mission, to reconcile the followers of Islam and Christianity and join them to make the world peace possible. Non-co-operation was only an effective movement to bring the much needed peace to the distracted world. Civil Disobedience was not their end, but Swaraj and world peace. Civil Disobedience might be offered where and when necessary, but they had to evolve strength by steady effort.

Mr. Gidwani then asked them not to think that the Government had shown its strength ,by imprisoning thousands of Indians. No Government was ever strong which had, in order to carry on its administration, to keep the best in the land under lock and key, and it was the best proof of their having brought *Swaraj* nearer. Therein lay their strength and he urged them not to misunderstand the position. They had not lost their ground and if they would only carry on their work in the spirit of those who had gone to jails, and could restore them to freedom, that would surely deal a final blow for freedom.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP.

On the Conference reassembling this evening, the first resolution to be taken up was the reiteration of the vote of confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. Moulvi Makhumuddin then moved the resolution which was received with loud and prolonged applause. Enthusiastic speech-

(Continued on next page.)

ANTI-FRENCH FEELING.

GRAVE SITUATION IN UPPER SILESIA.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACKED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Berlin.—Anti-French bitterness in Upper Silesia is most intense according to a telegram from Oppen, where a British soldier was mortally wounded trying to separat French and German soldiers who had drawn revolvers at each other. There was muc firing on the French troops evacuatin Grossterlitz. Germans in another part Upper Silesia boarded a French troop train and one French soldier was kille and was wounded in the ensuing fighting British soldiers travelling by the sam train were unmolested.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS AT MAGDEBURG.

PROMINENT NATIONALISTS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Berlin.—Several arrests have been made in connection with the discovery of arms at Magdeburg. The prisoners are all prominent nationalists and include the town councillor and three ex-officers. A depot on one estate contained six hundred rifles, sixteen machine-guns, several cases of pistols, twenty thousand rounds of rifle ammunition and a number of shells.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

GERMANY DEMANDS A MORATORIUM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

Berlin.—Undersecretaries Schroeder and Fischer have left for Paris to ask the Reparations Commission for a moratorium to enable German cash payments to be spread over a longer period. It is semi-officially exlpained that although the Government has amassed sufficient foreign currency to enable it to pay fifty million gold marks due the week hence, the Cabinet is of opinion that payment, if it is insisted upon, will prove the last straw. It is added, that all German financial circles recognise, that with the mark falling precipitously the continuance of payments will lead to financial collapse. The harm already done is immense and recovery will be most difficult even if gold payments are suspended.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR G. BARTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Geoffrey Barton.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

War Office announces the following movements of the troops during the forthcoming trooping season:—

Egypt to Aden, 13th Pack Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery; Aden to Egypt 16th Pack Battery, R.G.A., Aden to England, 2nd Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Iraq to Aden, nd Norfolks,

Owing to rain no matches were completed. The following are all laying the first innings:—Leicester (v. Warwickshire), Yorkshire (v. Derbyshired), and Sussex (v. Lancashire).

CABLE ITEMS

Rear Admiral Sir Lewis Clinton Baker has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral.

Aviator Blake has arrived at Alexandria.

Vinna.—Pound sterling has reached 108,00 crowns. ther foreign currenous rose correspondingly it is believed chiefly due to Berlin buying of the Western monies here.

London, July 8.—Eighty-three recipients of honours were invested at Buckingham Palace to-day and included Sir Jehangir Kothari, the world-wide traveller.

London, July 8.—German marks are 2450 to the pound.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Sir James Bevan Edwards.

Madrid—The Franco-Spanish commercial treaty has been signed.

Berlin.—The "Vorwaerts" states that the instigator of an attack on the publicist, Harden, is Oldenburg, publisher, Albergrenau, president of the German nationalist movement, Ostfriesland. It is alleged that he paid 20,000 marks, which he received from Munich, to assailants named Ankermann and Weichardt.

Colonel W. Leslie, Indian Army, has been appointed Aide de Camp to the King. vice Colonel Norman, retired.

Major Wilde Blood's exhibition of Himalayan snows and Indian landscapes at Grieves Art Gallery is attracting attention. Sir Valentine Chirol has written an appreciative note on the artist's work.

Major-General William Flack Stevenson is dead.

The Shah of Persia has arrived in Lausanne for a prolonged stay.

N-C-O STRUGGLE.

MODERATES' ACHIEVEMENTS.

TAXATION AND IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

At a public meething last night Hakim Ajamal Khan's speech indicated that the evidence the committee had so far recorded was not hope-inspiring and he even hinted that the decision of the All-India Congress Committee after the committee had submitted its report might not be satisfactory to all the parties.

Mr V. J. Patel charged the Moderates with making lame excuses and said there was no doubt left in his mind that the Moderates were in alliance with the Government and now the non-co-operators had to fight not only against the Government but against the Moderates as well, both of whom wanted to break up the non-co-operation movement. The achievement of the Moderates within the last two years was forty crores of additional taxation and imprisonment of 25,000 of their brethern. In the end the speaker said he believed so long as India would not take to mass civil disobedience this Government was not going to concede even an iota of their rights to them. That was the only effective weapon in their hands but they should use it after full preparation.

WASHINGTON TREATIES BILL

COMMONS PASS 2ND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

The Commons passed unanimously the second reading of the Washington Treaties Bill which has already passed the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith urged similar agreements should be concluded in regard to armies. Other speakers urged the limitation of aerial armaments. Col. Amery replying said Government wished to secure complete abolition of submarines and effective limitation of land and air armaments by negotiation and conference as soon as other powers were ready to confer.

COLLAPSE OF MARK.

LOSS OF CONFID NCE IN STATES STABILITY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

Berlin.—The German People's Party announces that it is ready, in principle, to joint the Coalition Government.

The collapse of the mark is causing anxiety which is attributed to the loss of confidence in the stability of the States following the murder of Dr. Rathenau. Manufacturers are burying foreign currency in order to purchase raw materials and the public are likewise realising marks.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

GENERAL MANAGER SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—Pernotte, late General Manager of the Industrial Bank of China has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 Franks for fraud in issuing bonds and to three months imprisonment for embezzelment in connection with conversion of taels. The sentences are to run concurrently. The intervener has been awarded 800,000 Francs.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

NEED FOR GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Presiding at a meeting of Sampang (Java) Rubber Plantations Ltd., Mr. R. N. Bingley referring to the Hague resolution is gavour of some form of Government Lagislation, said the lnal decision rested with the Dutch Minister for the Colonies and the Governor-General of Dutch East Indies. He had every confidence they would give the most serious attention to the matter and that there would be some form of Anglo-Dutch conference as a result. As regards the belief that in the struggle for the survival of the fittest the Dutch East Indies producers were best equipped to see the struggle through, owing to the low cost of production. Mr. Bingley declared that in comparison the average cost o. production in Ceylon, Malay States and the Dutch East Indies estates would stand in the order named as regards cheapness of production combined with efficient upkeep.

BUDDHIST MISSION TO TIBET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 8.

A British Buddhist Mission to Tibet, with the object of investigating the customs, religion, language and monastic literature, will shortly leave here and some have already sailed for India.

"CIVIL DISOBEDENCE UNAVOIDABLE.'

(Continued from previous page.)

es were made in commending the resolution to the acceptance of the conference, and it was carried unanimously and amidst great enthusiasm the conference then adjourned for a short while to offer evening prayers.

On resuming the sitting, Swami Satyadeo moved a resolution on the Police oppression, etc., and Begum Mahomed Ali followed with an Urdu speech. When the Begum was addressing, there was complete silence and the audience listened to her with rapt attention. The Begum was accorded a most touching ovation as a token of the deep affection they all felt for her and her lion-hearted husband and brother-in-law. After some others had spoken in support, the resolution was put to vote and carried with acclamation.

Another resolution passed related to the treatment of political prisoners which reads: "This Conference notes the spiteful and barbarous treatment accorded by the Government to national workers in jails without any surprise, and asks all national workers and their relatives and friends to steel their hearts, endure these sufferings and humiliations with courage and determination."

Swami Krishnanand in moving the resolution described the barbarous treatment meted out to various eminent national workers in jail. Saraswati Devi of Karachi in seconding the resolution, spoke in feeling terms and mentioned how Bi Amman had been refused an interview with her dear sons. Moulvi Abdulkarim Chisti supported and the resolution was enthusiastically carried. The conference then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Among the speakers on the last resolution yesterday, were an Akali Lady wife of Rajendranath Kuar of Kapurthala. She was draped in black after the manner of Akalis. When she entered the rostrum she was heartily greeted by both Hindus and Mussulmans. The Lady addressed the Conference with great feeling and while strongly condemning the treatment of national workers in jail she exhorted the audience to steel their hearts and strengthen their determination to bear up all indignities and humiliations with courage and fortitude. She described how all the great leaders had suffered for their religion and country and quoted the example of Mahomed and Hussein and Guru Gobind, the last of whom had cheerfully sacrificed his four sons for the cause of religion. Coming to the present times she quoted the example of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpatrai and C. R. Das and hundreds of others who had made the highest sacrifice for their country and religion. Mrs. Kuar spoke in the Punjabi dialect and was at her best throughout. Not less impressive was Saraswati Devi who had preceded Mrs. Kuar.

TUNKISH ENQUIOY COMMISSION.

On the Conference reassembling this morning, Mr. Pickthall put the following resolution from the chair:—

"This Conference condemns the proposal made by English statesmen and applaud Mustafa Kemal Pasha's refusal of the proposal for a commission of enquiry into the allegations of atrocities made against the Turks by the four Americans who were deported from Anatolia by the Angora Government for stirring up sedition on behalf of Greece and for the following reasons: (1) because the proposal to send such a commission, including the representatives of a nation which has been the patron and support of Greece, allowing such representatives to spy upon military preparations and resources of the Turkish National Government is unheard of and was never made before to any nation in state of war; (2) because the very British Government which now desires to force such a commission on the Turks, with whom it is in a state of war, has taken no such step to check the undoubted and wholesale atrocities which have been committed by the Greeks wherever they have gone in Anatolia and has even gone the length of deliberately suppressing the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry, because that report was overhelmingly againstt the Greeks; (3) because the deportation of seditious subjects of Turkey from the regions where they can do harm to Turkey by collusion with the enemy is justifiable by all the laws and theories of war and in any case it has been rendered necessary by breach of England's publicly proclaimed neutrality, involved in her allowing the Greek fleet to use the Turkish capital, Constantinople as naval base for operations against the Black Sea coast of Anatolia, such as the bombarding of Shamsun."

Mr. Pickthall made a statement explaining at some length all about the resolution and strongly justified Kemal Pasha's refusal to accept the proposal for a commission. In concluding, he expressed his deliberate opinion that the situation was certainly hopeful and on his resuming the chair was given a rousing ovation. A fuller report of his speech follows.

Both the resolution and Mr. Pickthall's speech were translated fully in Sindhi by Mr. Abdul Rehman, president, Sind Provincial Congress Committee and everyone of the sentiments was received with loud cheers and cries of Allaho Akbar by a large part of the audience, whose ignorance of English had prevented them from fully appreciating Mr. Pickthall's speech. With the President's permission, Mr. Abdul Rehman read out a list of a large number of Turkish villages which had been destroyed or whose population had been massacred by the Greeks. On the resolution being put to vote it was passed enthusiastically.

POLICE OPPNESSION.

The last resolution of the Conference reads:—"This Conference, being convinced that continuation of non-violent Non-Co-operation with the Indian Government is essential for securing the independence of the Khilafat and Indian Swaraj reaffirms its determination to boycott the legislative councils."

The resoution was moved by Moulvi Shamsuddin and after being seconded and supported was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks the Conference came to a close about noon.

POLICE OPPRESSION.

Swami Satyadev, in moving the resolution on the Police, said his heart went in prayer to God that He might shower His blessings on those who had given their all for their country and commended all those who had gone to jails to the care of Porvidence. Sind had sacrificed so many young workers and Swamiji felt sure that if people worked with heart within and God above, if they purified their hearts and stood for truth success was bound to be achieved.

Describing the repressive policy, he said that the Police was notorious for its oppression. It troubled them as much as it could. It hindered them in their movements at every turn. It harrassed them always and at one time the speaker being disgusted with it all, was bent on paying the Police in the same coin. But with the lapse of time experience had taught him that hatred was not overcome with hatred but by love alone. He did not wish to illtreat the C.I.D., for two reasons. If he always loved and was never angry with them they would one day give up harrassing, for the effect of love was simply wonderful. He proved the truth of this by narrating a beautiful story told by Lord Buddha to his disciples. The second reason forwarded was when Swaraj was attained, most confidential papers he expected from the C.I.D., (laughter). 'So love, love and love alone should be their motto. After pointing out how the present European policy was leading to destruction, the Swamiji emphasized India alone would lead to construction by preaching peace, *Ahinsa* and love. If workers stuck to the principle of *Ahinsa*, if they did not hate, if they, fighting for a noble cause, kept their hearts pure, freedom was theirs and Swaraj would be attained as surely as day follows night.

ADDRESS TO BI-AMMAN.

TRIBUTES BY SUKKUR PEOPLE.

The Ladies' Meeting at Hyderabad was a grand success. Most of the ladies were dressed in Khaddar. Bi Amman exhorted the audience to wear Khaddar only, to spin yarn and abstain from the use of foreign articles. Begum Mahomed Ali also spoke much to the same effect, after which Prof. Gidwani Spoke in Sindhi. He reminded the ladies present that so long as men like Jairamdas Daulatram were in jail it was their religious duty to wear nothing but Khaddar.

The meeting accorded Bi Amman and Mrs. Mahomed Ali a soul stirring ovation. It was a touching scene to see many Hindu and Mussulman ladies reverently touch Bi Amman's feet and receive her blessing.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting announced to be held at Homestead Hall had at the last moment to be held outside it in the open air as permission to use the Hall could not be had. It appears that hitherto the Municipal Health Officer used to grant the permit on the requisitionists depositing rupees ten for each meeting but on the present occasion the Health Officer pleaded that authority to grant permits had been vested in the Chief Officer and, on the latter being approached he pleaded the authority was reserved to the Vice-President. The latter could not be approached in time and so it cannot be said who created the hitch. The organizers were none the worse for holding the meeting in the open air since the attendance was by far the largest ever known at Hyderabad. Ladies were no less conspicuous by their presence at the public meeting than at the private ladies' meeting earlier. Owing to the packed character of the meeting and the presence of children whom some ladies had brought with them, the meeting was at times noisy but practically all the speakers could be heard distinctly.

At the outset Bi Amman and Mrs. Mahommed Ali addressed a few words of exhortation. Then Mr. Pickthall spoke on the present situation and the Khilafat issue and urged the audience to get on with the work which, he emphasized, was better than talking. He was received with prolonged cheers and amidst resonant cries of Allaho Akbar and Vandemataram.

Professor Gidwani addressing in Sindhi condemned the administration of Hyderabad District under Mr. Bolus the Collector and said the present state of things in Hyderabad should materially strengthen their determination to end the present system.

After the meeting was over Mr. Pickthall, Moulana Zahur Ahmed, Imamsahib Bawazir and some others proceeded to Kadamshah's mosque close by, where other Mussalmans joined them, and offered evening prayers. It was watched by hundreds of spectators.

After prayers the party drove up to Gidubandar and spent some time on the Bank of the Indus opposite Kotri station. The river, which is in flood, presented a picturesque appearance, under a moonlight sky. The party left for Sukkur by the night train and a large number of citizens were present on the platform to wish the party godspeed.

PARTY WELCOMED AT ROHRI.

On behalf of the Khilafat and the Congress Committees, an advance party met Mr. Pickthall and other distinguished visitors at Rohri station, where Mr. Pickthall was garlanded. Rohri is separated practically by the Indus from Sukkur and passengers arriving from Hyderabad have to change train at an early hour in the morning. On train steaming into Sukkur platform, a large body of volunteers carrying black flags inscribed with the crescent greeted the President elect with cries of Allaho Akbar and Vandemataram and on the train drawing up, Mr. Pickthall was received by prominent members of the Khilafat and Congress Committees and other citizens, including Seth Haji Abdulah Haroon of Karachi. There was quite a large gathering of spectators who continued to cheer and re-cheer both Mr. Pickthall and Bi Amman. The whole party was then taken in procession through the city and at Hajee Khamisa's shop were entertained with light refreshments. The whole route was gaily decorated with buntings and national flags and enroute several leading Hindus and Mussalmans sprinkled attar and rosewater. The procession after passing through the old town reached its destination at about eleven.

In the noon Mr. Pickthall, accompanied by Imamsahib and others proceeded to the Conference pandal for Juma prayers.

The Conference meets this evening in an artistically constructed pandal on the Bank of the Indus, opposite the famous Satbela Island. Hundreds of delegates and visitors have arrived from all over Sind and much enthusiasm is in evidence on all sides.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

This evening Bi Amman will be presented with an address of welcome by the local Municipality at the Council hall. It is a great even in the history of the Municipality which has been too much official-ridden. At a special general meeting held on Wednesday under the presidency of Mr. Bhojsingh Pahalajani, M.L.C., Mr. Abdul Sattar proposed and Basantram seconded that a welcome address be presented to Bi Amman during her visit to Sukkur. It seems the meeting aroused great public interest and the Municipal Council Hall was packed to the full by visitors. Thirty-two members of the Council were present. After several of the members supported the motion it was strongly opposed by others who are mostly honorary magistrates and landlords, always under the thumb of officials and nominated members. On the votes being taken, the proposal was carried by fifteen voting for and fourteen against, two members abstaining. I understand both the President and the Vice-President refused to read the address, whereupon the Committee requested Mr. Mulchand Pessumal to present the address. Mr. Mulchand, though not exactly a Non-co-operator, is a staunch nationalist and has always been ready to support the national movement and befriend the Non-co-operators. During his Presidentship of the Municipality, he was of much help to the Congress and Khilafat workers and as a public worker he has displayed a spirit of independence and sincerity of purpose. After the resolution was carried most of the opponents left the meeting and were followed by the President. Further business was conducted with Mr. Abdul Hamid, Vice-President in the chair.

THE TEXT OF THE ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the address as finally approved by the Council:—

Revered lady,—On behalf of Sukkur Municipal Corporation, we, Councilors of this Municipality, have great pleasure in offering you our most hearty and cordial welcome to our city which, though small, is nevertheless quite picturesque and pretty, having natural advantages of the mighty Indus running along its length on the south and the beautiful little hill on the north. We are quite cognizant of the devotional sacrifice and national service your two stalwart sons, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali have made in the cause of the Nation and the country and we most sincerely congratulate you on being the fortunate mother of such worthy sons. Your own love and devotion for the Country's service is apparent from the fact that at this extremely advanced age of over 80 years, you have taken the trouble of travelling all the way from your distant home, in this trying heat of summer, for no other purpose than to attend to the call of national duty in the cause of the Motherland. Your sincere efforts to bring about cordial relations and good feelings of fellowship between the Hindus and the Mahomedans all over India deserve special mention and thanks from us all.

In the end, we wish a long life of national service to your sons, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, of whom we, with the whole country, feel genuinely proud.

Thanking you again for the trouble you have taken and wishing you signal success in the national cause you have so kindly undertaken to advance, we subscribe ourselves.

Yours fraternally.

The pleasant function of this evening was the presentation of an address to Bi Amman on behalf of the Sukkur Municipality. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat many of the Municipal Councillors who had voted in favour of the address and hundreds of citizens had assembled in the Municipal Office grounds, thereby showing their hearty approval of the function. Many distinguished visitors, including Hajee Abdullah Haroon, Messrs. Picktall, Vaswani, Imamsahib, Gidwani and Zahur Ahmed were present. The Municipal premises were tastefully decorated. Bi Amman, accompanied by Begum Mahomed Ali, Zahur Ahmed and Zahidali arrived punctually at the appointed hour and was cordially welcomed by all the Municipal Councillors present headed by Mr. Mulchand Pessumal and conducted to the seat of honour, which was draped with khaddar. Bi Amman was accorded a stirring ovation and when cheers had subsided Mr. Mulchand read an address in English The address was signed by sixteen councillors whose names are given below: Mulchand Pessumal, Mulchand Vircomal, Seth Abdul Satar Adam, Wadhumal Adumal, Seth Balchand Jiwandas, Seth Arjandras, Hemandas, Seth Damomal Narindras, Sayad Sardaralishah Hyderalishah, Hakim Mangatram, Seth Sobhomal Changomal, Basantram Sakharmal, Seth Mahomed Ismail son of Adam Seth Motoomal Gokomal, Pahlajrai Pamandas. Thakurdas Gulomal, Hakim Tekchand Sobhroj. Mr. Abdul Satar then read the Urdu translation.

BI AMMAN'S REPLY.

Bi Amman, who was too tired by the wearying journey was deeply moved by the kind references made to her sacrifice and dvotion and asked her grandson, Zahidali, the eldest son of Maulana Shaukatali, to read her reply. Mr. Zahidali read the following reply:—

Mr. Mulcand Pessumal and Gentlemen.—I thank you from my heart for the kind feelings which you express towards me and particularly towards my dear sons Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, who are my gift to the country and my claim to your respect and sympathy. I value your address also for the assurance that it gives that you, like my dear sons and myself, are earnest in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and the attainment of the national goal upon the lines laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, our great leader. I am particularly pleased by the resolution that you have passed to provide the servants of your Municipality with khaddar clothes. I hope you will carry the spirit of this resolution into you homes and that your civic example will be widely followed. May Allah bless our efforts in the cause of truth and right.

Mr. Zahurahmed read an Urdu translation of the reply.

Throughout the proceedings the audience was very enthusiastic and received the reading of the address and the reply with repeated cries of Allaho Akbar and Amin.

Sukkur has earned the right of being the first Municipality in Sind to public by honour one, who, by her unparalleled suffering and sacrifice, still continues to be in the van of India's national struggle and has a special claim on the respect and sympathy of all patriotic Indians.

CO-OPERATORS' ATTITUDE.

(From our Special Representative.)

SUKKUR, July 8.

The Municipal address to Bi Amman was printed in bold characters on a piece of pure khaddar locally done and enclosed in a bag, made of the same material and inscribed "Address of Welcome to Bi Amman Sahiba, presented by the Sukkur Municipality." The feature of the meeting was the entire absence of dissentient members of the council, including Mr. Pahalajani, its President. Officials were, of course, conspicuous by their absence though a few C. I. D. gentlemen were to be noticed in obscure corners. Inspite of adullamites, the meeting was an unprecedented success which should have at least brought home to them that notwithstanding their antediluvianism, Sukkur is progressing as a political unit and that it is too late for them to put back the hand of clock. Poor souls, these adullamites deserve more to be pitied for their inanity than otherwise. Mr. Mulchand Pessumal and his colleagues who, undaunted by the obscurantism of some of their fellow-councillors, stuck to their guns, deserve congratulations. It may be interesting to know that more Hindu members voted in favour of the address while among the opponents were more Mahomedans, of course, of landlordly and jo-hookum type.

HARDENED CRIMINAL SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 8.

Bishindas, a Punjabi, was committed to the Sessions Court of Karachi by the City Magistrate, under section 457 and 75 of Indian Penal Code for having broken into the shop of Jatshanker in Napier Road with intent to steal. He was placed on trial yesterday before Mr. Madgaokar, Additional Judicial Commissioner, and a jury. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" and the Judge accepting the verdict and taking into consideration the fact that the accused had six previous convictions, the last one of which was a sentence of three years passed on him at Lahore, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years and under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, ordered him to notify his place of residence to the police for five years after his release from the jail.

CABLE COMPANIES' DIRECTOR HONOURED.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 9.

The Exiles' Club, Orleans Park, Twickenham was the scene of presentation today to Sir John Denison Denison-Pender, Managing Director of Eastern and other Asociated Cable Companies, marking fifty years jubilee. The presentation was made by the Secretary of Eastern Company, and consisted of an illuminated address, containing eight thousand signatures of the staffs of the associated companies and the insignia of the orders held by Sir John worked out in diamond and platinum. The proceedings also included the inauguration of a bed in Bartholomew's Hospital endowed as a memorial to the late Lady Denison-Pender.

ULSTER PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO SIR H. WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.

Unveiling the portrait of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson in Belfast yesterday, the Premier, Sir James Craig, declared that Sir Henry was totally unconnected with the policy of the Northern Government. He had no feelings of hatred towards South or West Ireland. He was a great Irishman, desirous of peace and prosperity all over Ireland. Sir Henry Wilson recently was only asked to help in making a provision to protect Ulster's boundaries; and his disposition of Special Constabulary constituted a defence which could not be broken down.

PROMOTION OF TRADE WITH THE EAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.

Moscow.—The Nijni Novgorod fair is being devoted exclusively to the promotion of trade with Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva and Bokhara. There will be no interference in trade with those countries beyond payment of ordinary custom duties.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The following more witnesses were examined at Allahabad by the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee:—Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena of Lucknow, Pandit and Mrs. Sham Lal Nehru, Maulana Fakhir of Allahabad, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra of Lucknow, Bishambharnath Bajpai of Unao, Gauri Shankar Misra of Allahabad, Kamaluddin Jafri of Allahabad and Bishambhar Dya, of Aligarh, Secretaries of United Provinces Congress Committee. All the members of the Committee excepting Pandit Motilal Nehru who had stayed back at Allahabad and will join them at Nagpur on the 10th instant, left for Jubbulpore.

SITTINGS AT ALLAHABAD,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee arrived at Allahabad from Cawnpore this morning and met at Anand Bhawan. The stting will continue tomorrow. Then the Committee will leave for Jubbulpore.

This evening a public meeting was held in the Swaraj Sabha grounds with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair and speeches were delivered by Hakim Ajmal Khan and other members of the Committee. They exhorted the audience to united action in carrying out the programme laid down by the Congress.

MR. AGHA M. SAFDAR.

STATE OF HIS HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

A Punjab Government *communique* states:—Reports have appeared in the Press with regard to the state of health of Agha Mohamad Safdar, a prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail. When he was admitted into the jail on the 10th of February, 1922, he was suffering from diabetes and had some trouble in his foot. The foot trouble was cured within a few days without further treatment in the jail. He has been permitted to receive treatment for diabetes by a private practitioner with whom he had had two interviews up to the middle of June. With regard to the diet given to him, he is a special class prisoner and is allowed a special dietary which includes butter milk and *dalia*. Agha Mohamad Safdar, from whom a written statement has been obtained, writes thus:—"I don't think my incarceration has put me in such worse condition. I suppose I would not have been any better outside where I led a much more worried life."

(Mr. Agha Safdar is ex-President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. He had succeeded Lala Lajpatrai as President of the Committee on the Lala's imprisonment. Mr. Agha was arrested and imprisoned some time after Lala Lajpatrai was sentenced.)

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The fourteenth All Allies Open Boxing Tournament under the direction of Mr. A. E. Fleming was held last night in the Empire Theatre, the chief contest being fifteen round fight between Milton Kubes of Bombay and Kid D'Silva of Calcutta. Kubes who scaled ten stone ten pounds had an advantage of fifteen pounds over his opponent and after the bout had gone the full fifteen rounds, he was awarded the contest on points amid great enthusiasm. D'Silva shewed smart footwork and had a sound defence, but his punches at times lacked sting, especially towards the end when his heavier opponent piled up points to win fairly easily. Kubes who used both left and right with effect did most of the leading throughout and gained the popular verdict. The other six contests were mainly of local interest, but some spirited boxing was seen.

SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

According to the Department of Statistics the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding salt revenue, collected last month, amounted to Rs. 282 lakhs as against 221 lakhs a year ago. The total revenue collected during three months, April to June, 1922 was Rs. 912 lakhs as against Rs. 760 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed were Rs. 693 lakhs, export duties Rs. 122 lakhs, and Excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 44 lakhs, and on motor spirit and kerosine Rs. 23 lakhs each, while land customs and miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 7 lakhs. There were important increases under metals (chiefly Iron and Steel), railway plant tobacco, mineral oils, matches, cotton, piecegoods, white raw jute, rice and excise duty on motor spirit, while decreases were noticeable under sugar, machinery, cotton grey and coloured goods, cutlery and hardware, tea and excise duty on cotton manufactures.

AMERICAN RY. STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.

Chicago.—Numerous disorders are occurring in connexion with the strike of railway workshop employees. The strikers stoned guards escorting a party of strike-breakers into Clinton workshops. The guards fired volley and one striker was wounded, while his fourteen-year-old son was killed. Two companies of State Infantry are proceeding to Clinton immediately.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

11 SENTENCED TO DEATH

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

A message from Moscow says the trial at petrograd of priests and others for opposing the requisitioning of Church property has resulted in eleven being sentenced to death, including Metropolitan Benjamin, a Bishop and several priests and professors. Fifty-three have received various terms of imprisonment and the court has decided to prosecute criminally Patriarch Tikhon.

"INHUMAN" CONDITION OF SEAMEN

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

A deputation representing Trades Union Congress Sailors, and firemen's Union and Amalgamated Marine Workers Union complained to Mr. Baldwin that firemen on British ships worked fiftysix hours a week and stewards 90 to 96 hours. They alleged that the living conditions of the seamen in many wellknown modern liners were 'inhuman."

Mr. Baldwin made a sympathetic reply and promised to visit the vessels and see the conditions.

BOURNEMOUTH MURDER.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

Allaway who was charged the murder of Irene Wilkins at Bournemouth in December last has been sentenced to death.

CHRISTIES PICTURE SALES.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

Turner's picture "Somer Hill near Tonbridge" was sold at Christies for 3,800 guineas. It was purchased by the Scottish National Gallery. His famous "Beacon Light" was sold to a Bath purchaser for 2,500 guineas.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 8.

Schanzer has concluded his visit to London in connexion with the Anglo-Italian policy. He will meet M. Poincare in Paris on his way back to Rome. No definite decisions have been reached in London. Conversations will be resumed a month hence.

SUGGESTION TO SAVE SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 8.

Brlin.—The famous financial journal "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that the collpase of the mark is due rather to wild German pessimism leading to the feverish aim to obtain supplies of foreign currency, that bearing operation.

A great danger is the manner in which the prices have risen in proportion to the downward rate of mark, thereby resulting in the banks being overwhelmed by demands for loans. The newspaper advises an energetic handling of the situation in order to save the political disaster and demands a legislation against hoarding of foreign currency.

SPINDLES FOR THE FAR EAST.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 8.

Messrs. Platt and Oldham who recently contradicted the report that they had orders for over a million spindles for China now admit having large orders amounting to the figures previously quoted on their books for the Far East, but state they have not a contract of that size in a single large order.

DEVELOPMENT OF CROWN COLONIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

Commenting on the Crown Colonies, the "Daily Chronicle" deems that that policy is sound whereby loans were raised in the British market for development work during the past year. The danger to be guarded against is saddling the colonies with too heavy taxation, which, in many cases, is already very heavy. An indefinite increase would have political as well as economic effects. Serious attempts to realise economies in actual administration should accompany increased expenditure on development. Considerable scope exists under the Colonial Office for a "peripatetic Geddes."

PRINCE TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE OF ST. ANDREWS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.

The honorary degree of Saint Andrew's University is being conferred upon the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his contemplated visit to Saint Andrew's at the end of September, when he plays himself into the office as captain of the Golf Club.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU AND BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pandit Motilal Nehru will be coming to Bombay, the first time after his liberty from jail, on the 17th instant. Of late whichever cities he has visited, he has been given a most rousing reception. Will Bombay fall behind other cities? I appeal to the Provincial Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee to arrange a procession to take Panditji, Hakim Ajma Khan and other members of the Civil Disobedience Committee through the chief Mahomedan and Hindu streets of Bombay. If any procession is arranged, it should be so timed as to afford all men equal opportunity to take part in or witness it. It must be either morning or evening.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

A NEW WRANGLER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph "A New Wrangler" in the 6th instant col. 9, page 5, of your issue for 4th July, in which it is stated that Mr. V. N. Kudar has not got a scholarship from the Hindu Education Fund. I am not concerned with the fact whether Mr. Kudar has received help from any other friend. I want only to point out that Mr. Kudar has received a substantial amount from the Hindu Education Fund which sanctioned a scholarship for him on an application from him. I shall feel obliged by your publishing this in the next issue of "The Chronicle". Thanking you, I am, yours, etc.,

J. R. GHARPURE,
Hon. Secretary,
Hindu Education Fund, Bombay.
July 7.

JUTE CROP FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Preliminary forecast of jute crop for 1922 in seven districts of Bihar and Orissa and one district in Bengal has been issued to-day. It shows the estimated area under crop in the districts in Behar and Orissa is 1,44,598 acres as against 1,08,368 the final figures of last year and that in Hooghly in Bengal is 13,033 acres as against 18,993 last year. In Bihar and Orissa there are increases in two districts amounting to 37,400 and 1,170 acres respectively, the principal increases being in Purnea of 37,000 acres. The returns received from Hooghly are incomplete.

SIR HENRY SHARP ENTERTAINED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Sir Henry Sharp, Secretary Education Department, Government of India, who is shortly proceeding on long leave preparatory to retirement after long service in the Educational Department, has been entertained these days at several places where his friends and admirers bade him farewell. There was a largely attended Afternoon Party at the Chelmsford Club. Sir Muhamad Shafi in presenting a silver inkstand to Sir Henry Sharp on behalf of the Department, eulogised the great services rendered by Sir Henry to the Government, and particularly to the Education Department. Sir Henry Sharp briefly replied to the terms of appreciation in which his work was eulogised. After spending a delightful evening the gathering dispersed.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Indian Football Association Shield Competition opened to-day, there being two matches on the card. In the first Calcutta after a stubborn contest lowered the colours of Mohan Bagan by a goal to nil scored at the very last minute of extra time. In the second the Town Club was beaten by Jamalpore, the score being three goals to nil. Attendance at the first match was very large. Grounds were slippery owing to drizzles that fell throughout the day.

BORDER TROUBLE.

CONVOY ATTACKED BY MAHSUDS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The following communique is issued:—On 1st instant the up mule convoy from Sorarogha was attacked at 7 a.m. by about 100 Jalal Khel at a spot about ½ mile up stream from Barari Tangi (1½ miles of Sorarogha). The convoy was under Khassadar protection. The enemy who were concealed in a nullah on the right bank of the stream attacked with knives mortally wounding Captain Edmiston of 81st Transport Corps (since died), killing eight and wounding three men, all of the 81st Transport Corps. The enemy then decamped in north-easterly direction with 40 mules. On receipt of news of the attack moveable columns at once moved out from Serarogha and Piazha Raghza but the enemy had retired beyond reach. A party of Khassadars also followed up the enemy, but was then too weak to be able to achieve anything. The enemy were lying up in the vicinity of certain villages, whose reputation is not so good but the Khassadars seeing the villagers working in their fields, suspected nothing and had not searched the vicinity. On the night of 4-5 the Khassadars proceeded on a punitive raid from Sorarogha to Gurewara Punga, about 9 miles north-east of Sorarogha and report that they destroyed the village but found no enemy. During a reconnaissance on Spain Ghara about 2 miles north of Sorarogha by the Bridge Commander, our troops were fired on, losing one sepoy and one mule killed. On the 5th instant a party of Mahsuds attempted to steal 2 transport ponies from the river bed at Asmdola. This attempt which took place at 9 o'clock in the morning was discovered and during the ensuing fire, both ponies were killed and one Mahsud hit.

THEFT OF DIAMOND RINGS.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, July 7.

Judgment has already been delivered by the local Deputy Magistrate in a sensational case in which one Lonen was charged with having broken into the premises of Bombay Company, Cochin, where Mrs. Craig the wife of Mr. H. M. Craig, Director of Messrs. Johnson Glasson Deal (Australian firm), was staying during her visit here and stole two costly diamond rings valued at £1500. The lady wore the ring on her finger when she retired to bed and Lonen secured entry into the bungalow by scaling over the walls, and tore the mosquito curtain and removed the ring, without Mrs. Craig being aware of it. Gold mountings on both the rings were melted and sold separately as also the jewels for paltry sums, the parties to the transaction being in utter ignorance of the real value of jewels. Disappearance of the rings was considered mysterious at the time. Lonen, who was given rigorous imprisonment for two years, pleaded poverty as motive of the crime.

SHOOTING OF HEAD-CONSTABLE.

WHY HE WAS MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 7.

The "New India" Salem correspondent reports the shooting incident which took place there on the 5th instant when a police constable shot dead the head constable and then shot himself. It seems, says the correspondent, that there was some misunderstanding between the two policemen while on duty that day in the office of the Superintendent of Police. On their way back in file the misunderstanding increased. The Constable lagged behind the file and shot down the head-constable very near to the police station. The man then stepped aside near a tree and shot himself dead.

The well-known *raid* Talakchand Tarachand died on the 7th instant at the age of 65 from heartfailure at Surat.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills fifteen and eleven-sixteenths pence.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Bombay "Government Gazette," publishes the report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with Standing Order VIII, 7 (4) of the Bombay Legislative Council, published for general information:—

The members "after carefully considering the bill, have come to the following conclusions.":—

(1) In clause 3, the third paragraph of the proposed new sub-section (1) to section 5 seems to us rather indefinite, and we have accordingly redrafted it to make it clear that the three leading commercial associations in Bombay have the right to return a member. We realise however, that the power of nomination is meant to enable classes and communities which are unsuccessful at the poll to be represented, and we have therefore left 15 members to be nominated by Government. As the classes from which these nominations are to be made depends largely on the result of the elections, we have not thought it advisable to specify them in any way. This alteration entails consequential amendments in clauses 12, 18 and 19, as renumbered.

(2) We have made a small amendment in clause 4 to bring it into harmony with the Bombay Electoral Rules. It is obviously advantageous to have the Legislative Council and Corporation electoral rolls compiled on a similar basis.

(3) One result of the extended franchise will probably be to increase the number of claims for registration, and we think that an extra five days should be given both to the Commissioner and the revising authority to dispose of applications. This means that the final roll will come into operation on December 20th instead of, as formely, on December 10th. We also think that the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court should have the same power as he has under the Bombay Electoral Regulations, namely that of transferring applications to the order to judges of the Small Cause Court for disposal. We have given effect to the above by amending clauses 9 and 11 and inserting a new clause 10.

(4) It was pointed out that clause 12 does not specify the authority who is to fix the date of the election of the Co-opted councillors, and that it could not be the corporation who are not a complete body till the co-opted councillors are elected. The Municipal Commissioner seems to us the obvious person to do this. As the Corporation has perpetual succession, however, there seems no objection to it making the rules under which the elected members of its successor shall elect the co-opted councillors, and we have therefore thought it unnecessary to amend clause 17.

(5) At the last election a candidate wished to withdraw less than three days before the day fixed for the election, which is always seven days before the poll, but he could not be permitted to do so under the proviso to section 26 (2) (j). The result was that, though the number of candidates was only equal to the number of seats, the election had to be treated as a contested election and a poll had to be taken under section 27 (1). We propose that a candidate should be permitted to withdraw up to three days before the poll and have added the necessary amendment to clause 13.

(6) Under section 54 of the Act, the Municipal Commissioner can be removed by the vote of 45 councillors. The bill increases the number of councillors from 72 to 100, and consequently, if section 54 were to stand unamended, the Municipal Commissioner would be removable by a minority, which is clearly undesirable. We have therefore introducel a new clause 22 which substitutes 60 for 45. This very slightly diminishes the proportion of votes required for the Commissioner's removal.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale in his Minute of dissent says:—

"In clause 3, provision is made enabling Government to appoint fifteen councillors. The object of leaving certain nominations to be made by Government is to allow representation to minorities and members of the depressed classes in case they are not represented on the Corporation by election. It is therefore desirable to make this clear by a small addition after the word Government in line 14 "from among depressed classes and minorities who may not be otherwise represented."

Clause 19 should be so worded as to eliminate the nominated element on the standing committee which should be wholly elected and section 12 of the original Municipal Act should be repealed so far as it provides for the constitution of the standing committee partly by election and partly by nomination by Government. If, however, a certain number has to be nominated the nomination may be left to the President and not the Government."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, M.L.C., in his minute of dissent states:—

"I still adhere to the twenty-rupees franchise, and cannot see my way to accept the ten rupee basis recommended in the report. In other respects, I agree with the majority."

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, M.L.C., in his minute of dissent says:—

"The Bill provides for the nomination of Councillors by Government. In my opinion such a provision is out of place in a Bill which proposes to democratise the Corporation. Protection of minorities by nomination sounds very well, but we know how nominations are made by Government at present. It will be interesting to embark upon an investigation of the considerations that are believed to have influenced some of the recent nominations to the different bodies, but this is not the occasion for it. I shall therefore rest content with the remark that some of the latest nominations to the Corporaion and the Standing Committee have provoked such bitter comments and have exercised such a demoralising influence on public life that although I am in favour of provisions for the protection of minorities I would not agree to the proposal to place the minorities at the mercy of Ministers who, we know, are not afraid of exposing Goverment to ridicule by their fantastic selections. I am particularly opposed to clause 20 of the Bill which admits of four members of the Standing Committee being appointed by Government. All the sixteen members of the Committee should be elected by the Corporation. In the Select Committee the Chairman pointed out that it was necessary to reserve these nominations in order to safeguard the interest of minorities. I beg to submit the question of minorities is being pushed too far in such matters. It should be left to the Corporation to select the best men for the Standing Committee. I believe that the present Police Commissioner will be an acquisition on the Standing Committee. and I am sure the Corporation will elect him with standing committee shall therefore move an amendment at the proper time that all the 16 members be elected by the Corporation.

RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS FUND.

FIRST INSTALMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July, 7.

Mr. C. F. Andrews communicates the following list of subscriptions received in aid of the "Russian Intellectuals Fund":—

FIRST INSTALMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy Rs. 300, A friend Rs. 250, Rabindranath Tagore Rs. 250, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab Rs. 200, H. E. the Governor of the U. P. Rs. 150, H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 150, The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Lucknow Rs. 102, H. E. the Governor of Madras Rs. 100, The Most Rev. Bishop of Calcutta Rs. 100, Mr. D Mclean, Calcutta Rs. 100, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai Ahmedabad 100, Mr. Radha Mohon Das, Dibrugarh 100, Mr. Bhimji Ramdas Bombay 100, Sir A. Chaudhuri, Rs. 100, Mr. B. Chakravaty Rs 100, Mr. W. W. Page Rs. 100, Mr. A.-N. Chaudhuri 100, "Humanity" Karachi 51, H. E. the Governor of the C. P. 50, S. C. Mukherji I. C. S. 50, Mr. E. H. M. Waller, Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madras 50, Mr. H. D. Bose 50, Mr. Hemraj Vakil Canpbellpure 40, The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Assam 30, Mr. A. V. Thakkar Bombay Rs. 25, A Parsi Bombay 25, Dr. D. N. Maitra Calcutta Rs. 25, Mr. Bobhraj Manghanlal Calcutta 25, "Duty" Calcutta 25, Mr. S. K. Rudra Delhi 25 Mr. Bahadursing Jairamsing Amritsar 25 Mr. C. Ramakamat Calicut Rs .25, Mr. M. S. N. Pillai Shwengyin 25, M, N. V. Thadani, Delhi 20, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Benares 20, "A Sindhi" from Simla 20, Mr. Mahesh Ch. Ghosh 10, Mr. B. J. J. Cursetji Bombay 10, Miss S. M. Bose Calcutta 10, Srimati Sita Debi Calcutta 10, Mr. Ashutosh Bagchi, Rajshahi 10, Mr. Shepratap Khetri 10, Mr. Bahmanshaw Hormusji Daroowalla, Bombay 10, Master Kaloo Dutt, Bhagalpur 10, Mr. Shankarlal Varma Lyallpur 10, A Boy 10, Mr. Kali Prasana Ghosh 10, Mr. S. K. Sen 10, Mr. R. N. Mitter 10, Mr. J. N. Basu 10, H. R. Pankridge 10, Mr. B. K. Ghosh 10, Mr. M. N. Basu 10, Mr. R. C. Bonnerji 17, Mr. Sureshahanda Bhattacharjee, Calcutta 15, and some subscription of small amounts. Grand total Rs. 3,333.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, editor, "Lokmanya" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sri-Ram Hall of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

MIANWALI JAIL DISTURBANCES.

GOVERNMENT VERSION.

A Punjab Government Press Communique Staes:—

The "Bande Matram," dated 1st June 1922, in the form of questions made several allegations with regard to a disturbance that occurred in the Mianwali Jail on the 22nd May, 1922. An enquiry has been held by a Magistrate under the orders of Government into the circumstances of that disturbance. The facts are that on the previous night some prisoners had refused to be locked up and next morning they were punished. On the evening of the 22nd these prisoners, who were in solitary cells, again refused to be locked up and when they were being compelled to enter their cells they resisted and abused the Jail staff in filthy language. Prisoners in other parts of the Jail followed their example. When the Jail officials went to lock up prisoners in the habitual ward they refused to enter their cells till given more water. This was sent for but in the meantime those in the casual ward stood on any supports they could find and looked over the intervening wall and encouraged those in the habitual ward. As the situation appeared dangerous the alarm was sounded and the Superintendent of the Jail, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and several Magistrates arrived. The prisoners were then finally locked up but in the process they resisted the Jail staff, kicking and biting them and using filthy abuse. As was natural some of the prisoners received slight injuries. The Deputy Commissioner, who was in Camp, returned next day and on the 24th May, he visited the Jail and recorded statements of several of the prisoners and also of the Jail staff. Many of the prisoners refused to make statements and some of them behaved in an insulting manner. A hunger strike was started after the disturbance.

The cause of the disturbance was the objection of prisoners not in the special class having to sleep in cells in the hot weather. With regard to the questions published in the "Bande Mataram," the Magistrate's enquiry shows (1) that the Police took no share in the proceedings, (2) that there is no proof that either of the two Sikhs named were caught by the hair and Sanghara Singh was neither beaten nor dragged: but Partap Singh was taken forcibly to his cell, (3) that no prisoners became senseless, (4) that there is no basis for the story that prisoners begged any Police Officer to shoot them, (5) that it is true that a Warder struck Chint Ram with his fist, and the Superintendent rebuked and sent away the Warder. (6) that there is no ground for the story that Mangal Singh was dragged along or hurt, (7) that the prisoners (with the exception of thirty) fasted on May 23rd and 24th, and were then persuaded by the Superintendent to cease from their hunger strike, (8) that there is no proof that any Jail official suggested that the prisoners should drink wine, (9) that the Jailor never suggested that injuries had been caused to the prisoners by themselves.

WHIRLWIND FATALITY NEAR TINNEVELLY.

(Associated Press.)

TINNEVELLY, July 8.

A whirlwind fatality took place at Kulashekarapatnam on Tuesday afternoon while the Government Inspector of Factories, Trichinopoly Circle, was returning with his clerk and peon after inspection of the factory of East India Sugar Refineries, by Messrs. Parry and Co.'s tramway. The whirlwind struck the car when passing through a small cutting and shot the clerk to a distance of fifteen feet, simultaneously a goods truck attached to it on which was fastened a Ford motor car tilted owing to impact of the wind, and the rope with which the motor was fastened snapped and the car rolled over the prostrate body of the clerk, pinning him to the ground. When extricated, his life was extinct. The Inspector and peon had miraculous escape.

Burma Legislative Council meetings have been called for the 25th July, 8th and 22nd August and durbar on the 18th August. Bills to amend the Rural Self-Government Act will be introduced on the 25th July.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

MANAGING DIRECTOR FINED RS. 300

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which Mr. L. Laite, Managing Director of Asiatic Investment Corporation, which recently advertised a scheme offering investment policies, carrying right to participate in monthly drawings, was charged with conducting unauthorised lottery. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 300

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The storm from the Bay has advanced in a north-westerly direction and lies over Chota-Nagpur this morning. It will probably continue to move in the same direction and reach west of the United Provinces during the day. It has given locally heavy rain in Orissa and Chota-Nagpur. Local rain has occurred along North-west Frontier. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India west, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula; local in Burma, east United Provinces, south-east Punjab hills, North-east Baluchistan, west Rajputana, Central India east, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Coorg. A few falls have also fallen in west United Provinces, North-west Frontier Provinces, east Rajputana, south Hyderabad, and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Yakub one inch; Bhamo one and a half; Myitkyina two Sibsagar, Cherrapunji, Calcutta, Berhampore, Dinajpur one; Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri, False Point two and half; Balasore six; Sambalpur, Daltonganj three; Chaibasa, Ranchi one and a half; Hazaribagh two, Darbhanga one; Allahabad, Simla one and a half; Fort Andaman half; Udaipur three-quarters; Neemuch one; Sutna, Seoni two Raipur three; Mangalore two; Calicut six; Cochin four; Trivandrum one and half; and Mercara four.

Forecast:— Increase in United Provinces east.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHARE BAZAR.

The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., was opened on Saturday in Medows Street by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas. At present there are about 120 brokers.

Mr. Tricumdas hoped the new Share Bazar would fare better than the one they had to close down. What was the reason, they might be asked, of opening a new Exchange when there was another Bazar already in existence in this city? Were they dissatisfied with the old one? Not at all! The reason was, they had room in this city, not for one exchange but for many more. It was the duty of each Exchange to help the other in times of difficulty, and he had no doubt that would be done. It was their duty to take advantage of new methods in doing business and not to stick to old ones when they had proved useless. The Board of Directors had resolved to close the Bazar only on bank holidays and on the *vaida* days and also on those days decided upon by the directors. They would not close the Bazar on each and every day at the whim of the brokers and thus dislocate their business. To stop business every now and then was not to the benefit of anybody, least of all the brokers.

He would tell them plainly that the Bazar was not for the sole benefit of the brokers, in order that they might buy motor-cars and palaces. The new Exchange would serve them as a means of earning their honest livelihood, but they must do so not at the sacrifice of the investing public. The Exchange would serve the interests of everybody—the investing public, as also the brokers. It was the duty of the brokers to safeguard the interests of the public at large, in their dealings. At present they were dealing in only 17 companies' shares, but as time passed, they would deal in as many as possible. He did not believe that *vaida* business was bad in principle—it was in vogue every where. It was good for all and he did not think it led to our speculation. Mr. Tricumdas advised the brokers to do business very cautiously. They must depend more upon themselves than upon the Board of Directors, and if they worked cautiously they would not have to appeal to the Directors to get them out of scrapes. Unless they did their work with caution and honesty they would come to grief soon. The Board of Directors had decided to begin on the 20th of each month *badla* and also the next month's business, which would give them ample time to close their business. This fixing of the day for *badla* would not depend on the whim of the Directors of the brokers, as it might suit either their pockets or their convenience. He was glad to inform them that the Union Bank Ltd., had agreed to act as their Clearing Bank, and negotiations were proceeding with it. He assured them that the Directors had the interests of the brokers at their heart, and he hoped the brokers would do their best to contribute to the prosperity of the Exchange.

He would tell them again that the Exchange would be closed only on the Bank holidays and also on the days set apart for the purpose by the Directors. He hoped that would not be inconvenient to the brokers. The time for doing business was at present fixed from 12 to 2 p.m., and this would be altered according to their convenience.

Mr. Tricumdas asked them to dispel from their mind the many false and baseless rumours that were circulating in the town, as they were the work of the mischievious people. He wished the Bazar every prosperity

At the close of the speech, the brokers began business.

CORONER'S COURT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Thakorelal Poputlal, aged about thirty, a broker by profession who was knocked down by a hack victoria and injured on the Falkland Road on the 25th ultimo at 2-30 a.m. whilst he was returning home from a theatre with his two friends. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to injuries on the 7th instant.

Mr. L. K. Mehta, pleader was present on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

Deceased's two friends Keshowlal Dalpatbhai and Purshotam Gandabhai said that they three were walking on the road and the deceased was on their right. Purshotam was about three feet from the footpath and others were on his right. The victoria came very fast and the deceased was knocked down by the horse. The driver gave no warning and drove away after the deceased was knocked down but was chased and stopped. No warning was given by the driver. The driver could have gone to the right to save the deceased.

Dr. Henry A. Donnelland, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital said that the death was due to suppuration following multiple injuries which could have been caused by his having been knocked down by a victoria.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Shunker D. Joshi, accounts clerk in the Electrical Engineer's Office reports that on the 6th instant at 12-30 p.m. he received Rs. 4,000 in notes from the Imperial Bank of India and placing a thousand notes for rupee one in the outer pocket and the rest in ten rupee notes in the inner pocket of hie coat went to the Hornby Road and boarded a tram car. A short while after he found that the notes from the outer pocket had disappeared.

Daji Babaji Pawar, a watch-maker of Girgaon closed his shop at 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant. The following morning his servant, whom he had sent as usual to open the shop found one of the locks open and informed Daji. The latter went and opened the shop and found that his cupboard was tampered with, show-cases broken open and gold and silver watches valued at Rs. 2,000 and belonging to his customers stolen.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged one Raghoo Daji, a hamal in the employ of a shipping agent named Kassam Mahomed Fancy with the theft of a bedding belonging to Ismail Abdulla another shipping agent on the morning of Saturday by 5-45 o'clock train at the Marine Lines Station from Navsari and had placed the same on the pavement in front of the station. The complainant said that he placed his bedding on the footpath and was engaged in conversation when the accused ran away with the bedding and he arrested him and made him over to the Police.

Cross-examined the complainant admitted that he and the accused's master worked in partnership for about eight years and that the accused worked on behalf of the firm. In March last they separated and the accused worked with Kassam. That morning about 17 passengers came by the same train from Bardoli and Surat for going to Africa by the S.S. "Karva" and the complainant averred that he induced some of them to go with him but they refused saying that they had engaged their passage at Bardoli through the accused's master and that was why the accused and his master had gone there to receive them.

At this stage, His Worship remarked that from what the complainant admitted it appeared that there was no theft.

The defence of the accused was that a false case had been brought against the accused who was merely pushing a hand-cart containing the luggage of the passengers whom his master had gone to receive.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to the accused by way of compensation and discharged the accused.

Official and Personal.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. A. F. Hood and Mr. P. A. Kelly have arrived at Government House, Poona.

H. E. Lord Willingdon in the coulse of his tour visited Banganapalle on 6th and invested the young Nawab of Banganapalle with full powers as Ruler of the State.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady Craddock returned here from Maymyo this morning.

RETRENCHMENT IN ANDAMANS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, has been deputed to visit Andaman Islands for a short period to devise, in concert with the Chief Commissioner, measures of retrenchment in the Settlement. He will leave Simla on the 12th instant. During his absence Mr. A. Macleod, Under Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary and he will also replace Mr. Gwynne as Secretary of the Arms Rules Committee, whose sittings commence on the 18th instant.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN GUNTURE.

(Associated Press.)

GUNTUR, July 8.

In the course of his reply to the Municipal address Lord Willingdon referred to the imposition of punitive police force in the district consequent on the refusal of people to pay taxes and said every effort would be made to see that the citizens who remained loyal throughout the disturbance would be exempted from payment of the tax. The Governor also informed that after consultation with the Collector and as conditions were returning to normal, orders would be issued shortly that the payment for punitive police should cease after six months instead of after one year.

Their Excellencies were accorded a hearty welcome here.

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Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA—54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. V. A. DESAI—(All-India United Insurance Co.), 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

Messrs. GOVINDJI VASSANJI'S Sweetmeat Saloon—Next to Grant Road Bridge.

Mr. CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY—Amber Tips, Tea Building, near Parsi Statue, Byculla.

Mr. JIVRAJ G NENSEY—New Share Bazar.

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LOKE-TILAK

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAIYA *writes:*—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio: it has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*29th March*, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.
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REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION:

The "H' Kesari," Volume II. No. 20. Thursday, October 26, :—We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotic for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of prof. Kotic's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept 1921:—I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September, 1921:—I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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Jhansi, INDIA.

Opinions of the Day.

Russian Roubles.

The "Tribune":—M. Zinovieff's story of seven million gold roubles as cabled by the *Times'* special service to some of our contemporaries so modifies Reuter's version as to completely discredit it. The disappointment of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries must be great indeed and the *Madras Mail* may well ask itself in its own words whether after all it was wise for it to have rushed in where some very estimable beings fear to tread. Here is the *Times'* version which appears to be nearer the truth than Reuter's version of the story:

'The Executive of the Russian Communist Party, when revising the accounts of the propaganda fund of the Third Bolshevik Internationale found that no accounts were kept for thirty million gold roubles, equivalent to £3 million. M. Zinovieff who is in charge of the funds at first refused details, but, under hard pressure, said that three million gold roubles were used to prepare for the Genoa Conference, seven million to support *the Indian Nationalists in England* (italics ours) and the remainder as subsidies for revoultionaries in the border States of Germany and Italy. M. Zinovieff's story was received with distrust by the members of the executive, who suspect that the money has been spent for quite different purposes."

So when Zinovieff's own 'comrades' distrust him let not our Anglo-Indian contemporaries put so much trust in Bolshevik veracity as to trust him against his own 'comrades,' the more so as Scotland Yard would not have been sleeping when seven million gold roubles were being transferred from Bolshevik into Indian pockets.

Corruption in the Punjab.

The "Swarajya":—The Government of the Punjab seems more anxious to screen its higher officials from censure than to look the question of widespread corruption squarely in the face and take measures towards its extinction both among the higher and the lesser officials. In fact, the presence of corruption among the higher officials ought to stir the Government to immediate action, for the example at the top sets the daily standard to those below. The lax discipline that prevails in the ranks of the Police ought at once to be corrected, if the Government is in earnest about the preservation of law and order. The reprehensible and corrupt practices that arise by reason of the wide and unrestrained power entrusted to the Police and the Magistracy, can only be ended when the curb-chain is applied to their activities in connection with the administration of "law and order."

Mr. Sastri's Mission.

The "Bengalee":—It is difficult to appreciate from such a distance the significance of Mr. Sastri's mission in Australia. Mr. Sastri has not gone to Australia to open any new field of emigration or enterprise for our surplus population, for, evidently he does not like the idea of a "white Australia" being tampered with. As for existing grievances of the Indian settlers in that part of the world, they do not seem to have assured any serious magnitude at all. It appears that only two thousand Indians in all are now in Australia, and in one important State, at any rate, the Indian settler enjoys the privilege of the franchise. Where the Indians have not the franchise, there does not appear to be any particularly hostile feeling amongst the white Colonials to extend it to them. Under the circumstance, one does not quite see the importance of Mr. Sastri's mission in the Southern Pacific Continent. South Africa is the key of the Indian question, and there Mr. Sastri ought to proceed at once to see if his unique statesmanship will be of any use to thousands of helpless Indian settlers.

Unconscious Humour.

The "Tribune."—In his speech at the Calcutta dinner in London, Lord Ronaldshay indulged in a gibe at Mahatma Gandhi which was remarkable chiefly as an exhibition of unconscious humour. During September, 1920, he said, "two men all but met at the Howrah Railway Station, one coming into Calcutta and the other going out." The first, he added, "was out not to build but to destroy, not on a mission of love but on an errand of hate." The second was "out bearing the heat and burden of the day, relieving, suffering, attending the sick, feeding the starving, housing the homeless.' The latter is very fine, even fascinating, as a picture of the lion painted by himself, and we have no desire to take anything from its beauty or its attractiveness by drawing attention, as others have done, to the other side of the picture. But surely it might have occurred to the cultured ex-Governor of Bengal that the picture of Mahatma Gandhi as a man who is out not to build but to destroy, not on a mission of love, but on an errand of hate is so wholly and so ridiculously untrue that if he had dared to draw such a picture before an Indian audience in India, even his official position would not have protected him from being openly laughed at. If there is one public man in the world to-day whose mission is essentially and fundamentally one of love, that man is Mahatma Gandhi. If there is one man in the India of to-day who is out not to destroy but to build, who can say with perfect truth "I have come not to destroy but to fulfil," that man is Mahatma Gandhi. His methods may not commend themselves to all of us in their entirety or at all, but there can be no two opinions about the essentially constructive nature of the work in which he is engaged.

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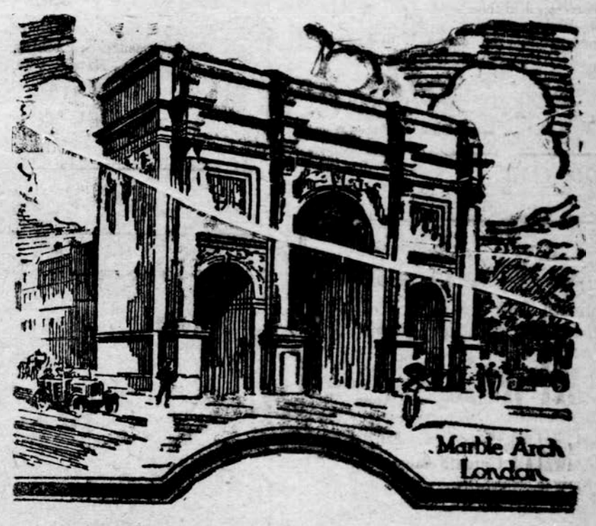

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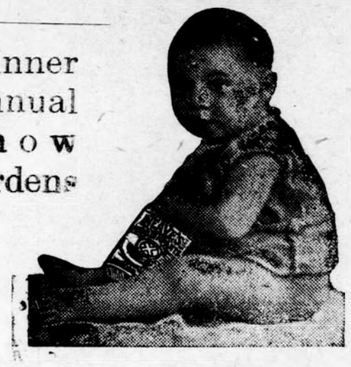

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